

188 a 13

A SECOND
APPENDIX
TO THE
HISTORY OF CROYLAND.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
TEN PLATES
OF
THE LEGENDARY HISTORY OF ST. GUTHLAC.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

M D C C X C V I I .

[Price Six SHILLINGS.]



A SURVEY of the Manour of CROYLAND, with its Rights, Members, and Appertenances thereof, lyeing and being in the South Part of the County of Lincoln, late Parcel of the Joynture of HENRIETTA MARIA, late Queen; made and taken, by us whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in the Month of June, 1650, by virtue of a Commission granted upon an Act of the Commons assembled in Parliament, for Sale of the Honours, Manours, and Lands, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, under the Hands and Seals of Five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed.

THE copyhold rents due to the aforesaid manour from the tenants holding of the said manour by fines arbitrary, according to the custome and pay thereof, and payable at Michaelmas and Ladyday, are, *per annum*,

l. s. d.

15 10 11½

Rents due to the lord of this manour, called the Kirke fee, issuing out of several vicaridges and parsonages, and other profits and estates (as specified in a subsequent rentall), are, *per annum*,

15 13 6

The royal fishings and fowlings (viz.) in the water of Welland, from Cross in the Ea, als Renulphstone, to the Vachery Weare, near the North end of the town of Croyland; the fishing of Shipp Ea, from Dowdale farm to Shipp Ea, to the fishing of the Broad Water, the South streame, with all other fishings and fowlings within the said manour, not granted by the lord thereof to any particular person or persons, but kept in his own hands and disposal, are worth, *communibus annis*,

3 0 0

The profits of one fair yearly kept in the town of Croyland (viz.) upon the four and twentieth of August, the toll of booths, stallage, and pickage, to the said fair belonging, are worth, to the lord of the manour, *communibus annis*,

0 1 0

The profits of a swannmote court, kept at the will of the lord in Croyland aforesaid, arising by the purchase of swann marks, with a fine of six shillings and eight pence upon each death and alienation,

D d

and

and the profit of two peculiar swann marks (viz.) the crown to the late king, and the swans to the late queen belonging, with the forfeiture of all unmarked swanns within the said liberty, and all the royalties, profits, forfeitures, benefits, and emoluments, thereby arising, we estimate, *communibus annis*,

l. s. d.

6 6 8

The court baron and court leet, fines and amerciaments of courts, fines upon descent or alienation, herriotts, waifes, estrayes, deodands, felons goods, goods of felons of themselves, fugitives, and all other profits and perquisites within the aforesaid manour, to the royalty thereof appertaining, we estimate, *communibus annis*,

30 0 0

Sum total of the aforesaid rents, royalties, and perquisites, are, *per annum*, 70l. 11s. 4½d.

All that close or pasture of marsh ground in Goggisland, known by the name of the Vacharie, al's the Bacharie Yard, abutting upon the water of Welland, and the common lotts on the West part, and the said river of Welland, as it runneth through the town of Croyland, on the East part, and bounded with Mr. Richard Wich his dwelling-house on the South part, containing by estimation two acres, three roods, is worth, *per annum*,

Acr. Ro. Po.

2 3 0 1 0 0

All those falls, or pieces of marsh ground, in Great Purfant, near unto Croyland, abutting upon the river of Welland on the West part, Foster Barr Croft on the East part, the lands of Nicholas Bromfield on the North part, and the lands of John Goodman on the South part, containing by estimation ten acres, worth, *per annum*,

10 0 0 2 0 0

All those little falls there, abutting on the lands of John Goodman on the West part, Foster Barr Croft on the East part, Ambrey Yard on the South, and the lands of Florence Mason on the North part, containing by estimation one acre and half, are worth, *per annum*,

1 2 0 0 10 0

One other little fall there, abutting on the Ambrey Yard on the West part, Foster Barr Croft East and North, and the ground called the West minster on the South part, containing by estimation one acre and half, and is worth, *per annum*,

1 2 0 0 5 0

One plot of pasture ground in Great Purfant, near unto the abbey of Croyland, whereon the vicaridge house did stand, abutting upon the Ambrey Yard West and North, and the said Abby Yard on the South part, and

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

207

and Westminster ground on the East part, containing by estimation two roods, and is worth, *per annum*,

Acr.	Rd.	Po.	l.	s.	d.
0	2	0	0	5	0

All that piece of pasture and marsh ground, called a crest, with a rivulet, or small fishing gitt of water running by the same, both which are known by the name of Thousedale hurne, abutting on a fishing feild called Stannings on the East, a croft in tenure of one Bell on the South part, a fishing feild in the tenure of M. Williamson on the West part, and Clouthouse on the North part, containing by estimation five acres, and is worth, *per annum*,

5	0	0	1	10	0
---	---	---	---	----	---

All that fishing feild in great Purfant, known by the name of Bother House Weele, together with a fishing feild adjoyning, called by the name of Reed Croft, both which abutt on the New Dyke banke on the North part, and Biggins feild on the South part, and contains by estimation three hundred acres, which are worth, *per annum*,

300	0	0	13	6	8
-----	---	---	----	---	---

Memorandum, the last mentioned fishing feilds are by us demised to Robert Allet and William Weight, for the tenure and conditions hereafter mentioned, and at the yearly rent abovesaid.

Richard Wich, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Purfant, commonly known by the name of Bigginsfeild, abutting on a place called the Weale on the North part, and a fishing called the Moore on the South part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth, *per annum*,

300	0	0	8	13	4
-----	---	---	---	----	---

Memorandum, the aforesaid fishing feild was set by us (according to a commission) unto Rich. Wich, gent. for one year, from the first of January last, at the annual rent abovementioned.

The lessee is to keep the said fishing and fishing place, with all the banks and fences thereunto belonging, in good repair, and at the end of the said terme so to leave them. He is not to fish with netts of unlawfull size, nor to fell or cut up any woods growing upon the premisses under three years growth, nor to make any other wilfull waste or spoil.

Lancelot Ma- son, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Purfant aforesaid, commonly called Bull-
D d 2 fleet,

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

		Acr. Ro. Po.	l.	s.	d.
	fleet, abutting upon a fishing there called Stannings on the West part, and Biggins afore said on the East part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	300	0	0	8 16 0
Memorandum,	the last-mentioned fishing feild is by us demised to Lancelot Mafon, yeoman, for the terms and conditions above-mentioned.				
Wm. and Rob. Wich, tenants.	All that fishing feild, called by the name of Sellers, alias Collyers Croft, in Great Purfant afore said, abutting on Forster Barr Croft on the West part, and Stannings on the North part, containing by estimation six hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	600	0	0	11 9 0
Memorandum,	the premisses are set by us unto William and Robert Wich, jointly, for the terme and conditions before-mentioned.				
Joseph Earle, and William Carr, tenants.	All that fishing feild called Rylands, in Great Purfant afore said, abutting upon Ship Ea on the South part, and Haverlands on the North part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth, <i>per annum</i> ,	300	0	0	6 16 0
Memorandum,	the last-mentioned fishing feild was sett by us unto Joseph Earle and William Carr, jointly, for the terme and conditions before-mentioned.				
Wm. Phillips, tenant.	All that messuage commonly called Dowfdale-farm, in the parish of Croyland, thirteen foot of assize in breadth; and twenty-six foot of assize in length, with a backside thereunto belonging, containing two roods, together with fifteen acres; two roods of marsh, abutting on the said Dowfdale House East and West, and Ship Ea bank South, and a croft commonly called Dowfdale Croft, containing by estimation four acres, abutting on Dowfdale-farm East, and a place called Thirty Acres Barr on the West; all which				

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

209

which containeth, in the whole, by Acr. Ro. Po. l. s. d.
 estimation, twenty acres, and are all
 worth, *per annum*, 20 0 0 3 0 0

Memorandum, all which last-mentioned premisses
 are by us sett unto William Phillips, for the
 term, and upon the conditions before-mentioned.

John Woods,
 tenant.

All that fishing feild in Great Pur-
 fant aforesaid, commonly called Stan-
 nings, abutting upon Purfant Banke
 on the North, and upon Bullfleet
 and the Weale on the East part, con-
 taining by estimation six hundred
 acres, and is worth, *per annum*,

600 0 0 15 6 8

All that fishing feild in Great Pur-
 fant aforesaid, commonly called
 Ivates, abutting upon Dowdale Bank
 on the South, and Amners Feild on
 the North, containing by estimation
 three hundred acres, and is worth,
per annum,

300 0 0 4 0 0

Memorandum, the afore-mentioned fishing feilds
 were demised by us, for the term and upon the
 conditions aforesaid, unto John Wood, bayliffe of
 this manour.

Wm. Hinson,
 and Ralph
 Smithson,
 tenants,

All that messuage or farm-house,
 with the appertenancies commonly
 called Clout Farm, lyeing and being
 in the parish of Croyland, containing
 forty-five foot of assize in length, and
 fifteen foot in breadth, with two roods
 of hemp land adjoyning to the said
 house, and a passage and barr there
 called the Ferry, and barr next unto
 the said house, with two little gitts
 or passages of water lyeing amongst the
 lotts in Gogsland, which are worth,
per annum,

0 2 0 6 0 0

All that fishing feild belonging to
 the said Clout Farm, abutting upon
 Stannings on the East, Williamson's
 field South, the river of Welland
 North and West, containing by esti-
 mation three hundred forty-nine acres,
 two roods, and is worth, *per annum*,

349 2 0 3 0 0

Memo-

- Memorandum, the last afore-mentioned farm, barr Acr. Ro. Po. 1. s. d.
 fishings, and other particulars, were demised by
 us unto William Hinson and Ralph Smithson,
 for the term, and upon the conditions aforesaid.
- Wm. Stringer All that fishing feild in Great Pur-
 and Jos. Earle, fant aforesaid, formerly called the
 tenants. Hall, and now Abbotts Feild, als Great
 Steepings, abutting upon the Abbott's
 grounds on the West part, and the
 coppinghold called Anchor Church,
 and the fishing called Sellers Croft on
 the North part, containing by estima-
 tion three hundred acres, and is worth,
per annum, 300 0 0 6 13 4
- Memorandum, the premisses are sett by us unto
 William Stringer, gent. and Joseph Earle, for
 the terme, and upon the conditions, aforesaid.
- Henry Thorp, All that fishing feild in Great Pur-
 gent. tenant. fant aforesaid, commonly called Ha-
 verlands, abutting upon Willow Row
 banke on the East part, and Rylands
 on the South part, containing by es-
 timation three hundred and fifty acres,
 and is worth, *per annum,* 350 0 0 10 13 4
- Memorandum, the last-mentioned premisses are sett
 by us unto Henry Thorp, gent. for the term,
 and upon the conditions before certified.
- John Andrews, All that fishing feild in Great Pur-
 tenant. fant aforesaid, commonly called Cow
 Croft, alias How Croft, abutting
 upon New Dike bank on the North
 part, and the Weale on the South
 part, containing by estimation two
 hundred acres, and is worth, *per*
annum, 200 0 0 8 13 4
- Memorandum, the premisses are sett by us unto John
 Andrews, yeoman, for the term, and upon the
 conditions, before-mentioned.
- William Wich, All that fishing feild in Great Pur-
 tenant. fant aforesaid, commonly called St.
 James Proll, abutting upon Roug-
 croft on the South part, Sellerscroft
 on the West part, conteyning by esti-
 mation two hundred and ten acres,
 and is worth, *per annum,* 210 0 0 7 17 8
- Memorandum, the last premisses are sett by us unto William Wich,
 for the term, and upon the conditions, before-mentioned.

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND

211

John Wright,
tenant.

All that fishing feild in Great Acr. Ro. Po.

l. s. d.

Purfant aforefaid, commonly called Amner's Feild, with a fishing coate, and Coate Hill thereunto belonging, abutting upon Abbott's Feild, alias Great Steepings, on the North part, and a fishing called Ivates on the South part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, and is worth *per annum*,

300 0 0 7 3 4

Memorandum, the last-mentioned premisses are sett by us unto John Wright, for the term, and upon the conditions, before mentioned.

Memorandum, all the rents, royalties, lands, tene-ments, and hereditaments, are in present pos-session, and doe amount unto in the totall, by estimation, four thousand four hundred fifty-one acres, one rood, and are worth, *per annum*,

4451 1 0 126 18 6

The reprints are not deducted.

All that parcel of ground whereon the manour-house called the Abby did formerly stand, abutting on the Abby feild East and South, and Church Green West, containing by estimation one acre, together with certain parcels of pasture thereunto adjoyning, known by the names of the Abby Yard, the Ambrey Yard, West Minster Hill, and Pealand Hill, containing by estimation nineteen acres, *in toto* twenty acres, which are all worth, *per annum*,

20 0 0 6 0 0

All that parcel of pasture or marsh ground, commonly called the Ea, close abutting on the Abby on the North part, and Noeman's land Hurne on the South part, the river of Neeyne on the West, a fishing feild called Ivates on the East, containing by estimation three hundred and eleven acres, two roods, and twenty-five perches, which are worth, *per annum*,

311 2 25 15 0 0

Total of acres and annual value,

331 2 25 21 0 0

Memorandum, the aforementioned premisses (as we are informed) are in possession of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exon, or her assigns; but by what right hath not been produced.

All

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

All that pasture and morrish ground lyeing near Whaploud Drove, commonly called Little Purflant, abutting upon Willow bank North, Shippish Ea South, Aswick Toft and Grays Hurve East, and Shippish Ea Stow West, containing by estimation two hundred thirty and two acres, one rood, and thirty perches, measure of assize, and is at the improved rent, *per annum*, Acr. Ro. Po. l. s. d.

232 1 30 45 0 0

Memorandum, the afore mentioned premisses (as we are informed) are in the possession of Thomas Davies, knt. or his assignes; but what tenure or right hath not been produced.

Total of acres and yearly value; (viz) of the lands supposed in the tenure of the Countess of Exon and Sir Thomas Davis, are,

564 0 15 66 0 0

Memorandum, wee have returned the said lands in possession, in regard no writings have been produced; but distinctly, to prevent confusion in case any such writings as is pretended should be produced above hereafter.

HERE followeth the Particular of all such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, belonging to the Manour of Croyland aforesaid, as are under demised, either for Lives or Years.

Henry Thorpe,
gent. immedi-
ate tenant.

All that fishing feild in Great Purfant, commonly called the Moore, abutting upon Leacroft als Thistle lands on the South part, and St. James Proll on the West part, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Henry Thorpe, gent. and is of the yearly value of,

Acr. Ro. Po. l. s. d.

250 0 0 8 6 8

Richard Wich
and Henry
Thorpe.

All that fishing feild in Great Purfant aforesaid, commonly called Thistleland, alias Lea Croft, abutting upon Dovesdale feilds on the South part, and Rielands on the East part, containing by estimation three hundred acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe aforesaid, gent. and is of the yearly value of,

300 0 0 10 6 8
Richard

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

213

Richard Wich, tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Acr. Ro.Po. 1. s. d.
Purfant aforefaid, commonly called Rother Croft, alias Rough Croft, abutting upon Dovesdale feild on the South part, and Leacroft aforefaid on the East part, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Richard Wich, aforefaid, gent. and is of the yearly value of, 250 0 0 9 0 0

Thomas French, gent. tenant. All that fishing feild in Great Purfant aforefaid, formerly belonging to the office of Pretanser, and the manour of Dowdale, and now commonly known by the name of Dowdale feild, abutting upon Roughcroft, alias Rothercroft, on the North part, and Dowdale Banks on the South part, containing by estimation three hundred and forty acres, now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas French, gent. and is worth, upon an improved yearly value, 340 0 0 10 13 4

The total of acres and yearly value, 1140 0 0 38 6 8

Reddes, Memorandum, all the last-mentioned 1. s. d. premisses were by King James, under his 33 6 8 letters patent, bearing date at Westminster the 19th February, in the 22d of his reign, granted unto Richard Wich, senior, of Croyland, gent. for 31 years, from Michaelmas before the date hereof, paying yearly for the same the received rent of 33l. 6s. 8d. at Lady-day and Michaelmas, by equal portions; but are worth, upon improvement, as by the particulars before certified appeareth, over and above the said rent, *per annum*, 0 0 0 5 0 0

The lessees are to keep the premisses, with all the banks thereto belonging, in good repair, and at the end of the said term so to leave them; and not to fell or cut up any reed, fallow-trees, or other trees or woods, growing upon the same, except such fallow-trees and reed which heretofore were allowed to the farmer or occupiers thereof for the reparation of the premisses, and to deliver to the commissioners of the late king's revenues a perfect extent in length and breadth of the several fishings contained therein.

E c

There

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

There was at Christmas last, 1649, one year to come of the said lease; and Henry Thorpe, Richard Wich, jun. and Thomas French, gent. are, by several mean assignments, and other good lawful means, now the immediate tenants.

The present rent of 33l. 6s. 8d. is thus allowed, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Thorpe, his part, - - - -	7	6	8
Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe, their parts, -	9	6	8
Richard Wich, his part, - - - -	8	0	0
Thomas French, his part, - - - -	8	13	4

Per annum, 33l. 6s. 8d.

The improvement above, thus, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Henry Thorpe, ✓ - - - -	1	0	0
Richard Wich and Henry Thorpe, - - - -	1	0	0
Richard Wich, - - - -	1	0	0
Thomas French, - - - -	2	0	0

Per annum, 5l. os. od.

Tho. and Rich.
Booth, tenants.

All that fishing feild in Great Purfant afore said, commonly known by the name of Stanzecott Weele, abutting upon a little feild on the North part, and Biggins-feild on the West part, containing by estimation two hundred and forty acres, at the yearly rent of six pounds; but is worth, upon improvement, *per annum*,

Acr. Ro. Po. l. s. d.

240 0 0 7 0 0

15s. at each de-
cease, No'i'e
Herriott.

All that fishing feild there called Little-feild, abutting upon the New Dike bank on the North part, and upon the Weale and Haverlands upon the South part, containing by estimation sixty acres, at the yearly rent of four pounds; but is of the yearly value of,

60 0 0 6 0 0

Total of acres and yearly value,

300 0 0 13 0 0

Memorandum, the premisses last-mentioned were by Queen Elizabeth, under her letters patents, bearing date the 17th of January, in the 16th of her reign, granted unto Richard Boots, senior, Thomas Booth, and Richard Booth, junior, to hold

for

for and during their natural lives, under the reserved Acr. Ro. Po. 1. s. d.
yearly rent of 10l. payable half yearly at Michaelmas
and Lady-day, and are worth, upon improvement (as
by the particular; more than the said rent, *per annum*, 0 0 0 2 0 0

The lessee to bear all charges of repair.

A covenant, in case the rent be not paid within forty
days after the aforesaid time of payment, the lease to be
void.

Thomas Booth and Richard Booth, junior, are li-
ving at Whapload Drove in Holland, in the county of
Lincoln, aged each of them fifty years.

Sum total of the acres and annual value of the de-
mesnes in lease for lives and years, 14 0 0 0 51 6 8

A RENTAL of all such Copyhold Rents as are due to the Lord of the Manour
of Croyland, out of certain Pieces of Ground called the Falls.

Imprimis, John Cherrington	1. s. d.	Elizabeth Bothway, for the	1. s. d.
holds by copy a piece of		like,	0 0 8
land and marsh, and pas-		John Goodman, for the like,	0 1 8
ture, for which he pays,		Ann Gamble, for the like,	0 3 4
<i>per annum</i> ,	0 0 6	John Gamble, as guardian	
WilliamWilliamson holds by		to Susannah Gamble for	
copy a piece of ground		a fall,	0 1 8
in Purfant, called Ea Mea-		Richard Wich, for a fall,	0 1 6
dows, or Thousdale hurne,		Stephen Ashby and Robert	
for which he pays, <i>per</i>		Bumfeild for the like,	0 1 0
<i>annum</i> ,	1 0 0	Nicholas Brumfield, for the	
Zachariah Blackburne, for		like,	0 1 8
a piece of marsh ground,		Mary Smartfoote, for the	
<i>per annum</i> ,	0 1 8	like,	0 0 11½

Sum total of the aforesaid rents for the falls, *per annum*, 1l. 17s. 11½d.

A RENTAL of all such Copyhold Rents as are due to the Manour of Croyland,
out of several Houses and Lands in the Town of Croyland aforesaid, payable at
Michaelmas and Lady-day.

Church-street, South Side.

John Bell holds by a copy a
messuage next the Triangle

bridge, for which he 1. s. d.
payeth, *per annum*, 0 2 0

Item, for a messuage more
there,

0 2 0
Church.

Church-street, North Side.							
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
William Stringer, gent. for a messuage there,	0	1	0	Francis Boddenham, for a fuage,	0	1	0
Lancelot Mason, for a messuage there,	0	0	4	Richard Wich, for a messuage there,	0	0	2
Idem, for a parlour in William Boswell's house there,	0	0	4	Idem, for another messuage there,	0	1	4
Robert Wich, for a messuage there,	0	2	9	William Featherstone, for a cottage there,	0	5	0
William Booth, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	John Abraham, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
Robert Grigg, farrier, for a messuage there,	0	1	6	Mary Radkin, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
Mary Smartfoote, widow, for a messuage there,	0	1	6	Robert Wich, for a cottage there,	0	5	0
William Stocks, for a cottage there,	0	1	0	Idem, for a cottage and a waste there,	0	1	4
William Thomson for a messuage there, and certain peices of marsh,	0	8	0	Idem, for a close called Breams Greene,	0	1	10
William Dodson, for a messuage there,	0	4	0	Idem, for a piece of ground there, now an orchard,	0	0	2
William Hupper, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	Margaret Bayley, widow, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
Robert Ponder, for a messuage there,	0	1	0	Francis Clark, junior, for a messuage there,	0	0	7
Robert Rickman, for a messuage there,	0	1	0	Thomas and William Dickenson, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
John Ashby, for a messuage there,	0	0	8	Swithin Kempe, for a messuage there,	0	1	0
Timothy Mann, for a messuage there,	0	0	4	Robert Allot, for a messuage there,	0	1	0
Sum of the Church-street,	1	11	5	William Figg, for a messuage there,	0	2	1
				Richard Buller, for a messuage there,	0	0	11
				John Popper, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
North street, East Side.							
	l.	s.	d.				
The town house in the tenure of Roger Durrant, called Crabtree Corners,	0	3	2	Roger Worril, for a messuage there,	0	1	0
William Goates, for a messuage there,	0	0	9	William Dickenson, for half a cottage there,	0	0	2
				Lucie Warril, for a messuage there,	0	0	8½
				William			

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

217

William Crane, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.
	0	0	4
Sir Thomas Brown's heires, for a messuage there,	0	3	4
Richard Herne, for a messuage there,	0	1	8
Joseph Earl, jun. vicarage or for a messuage there,	0	0	8
Joseph Hornell, for a messuage there,	0	0	1
Richard Levett, for a messuage there,	0	0	8½
John Baxwell's Heires, for a messuage there,	0	1	8
Josias Bond, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
Richard Raven, for a messuage there,	0	1	4
Martin Williamson, for a messuage ditto,	0	0	10
Elizabeth Smartfoot, for a ground called the Creadt, and an house lately erected there,	0	1	8

North-street, West Side.

	l.	s.	d.
Richard Wich, for his dwelling-house there,	0	1	3
Richard Cherrington, for a messuage there,	0	4	0
Thomas Swift, for a messuage there,	0	2	1½
Mary Cowper, widow, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
William Smith, jun. for a messuage there,	0	0	8
John Kempe, for a messuage there,	0	2	6½
Capt. George Rendall, for a messuage there,	0	3	8½
Edward Pryer, for a messuage there,	0	2	2

4

Robert Bugg, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.
	0	1	3½
Henry Elliott, for a messuage there,	0	2	0
William Milner, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
William Thacker, for a cottage there,	0	0	6
John Coward, jun. for a messuage there,	0	1	7½
Thomas Thomasin, for a messuage there,	0	2	4
Robert Palmer, for a messuage there,	0	1	2
Ann Fish, widow, for a messuage there,	0	1	4
William Hall, for a messuage there,	0	6	0
Robert Hurne, for a cottage there,	0	1	0
Hugh Wich, for a cottage there,	0	1	7
Joseph Ashby, for a messuage there,	0	0	4
Matthew Hall, for a cottage there,	0	0	4
Sum total of the North-street,	4	15	10½

West-street, North Side.

	l.	s.	d.
John Carr, for a cottage there,	0	1	0
John Langthorp, for a cottage there,	0	0	8
Idem, for a cottage more there,	0	0	1
Edward Blake, for a cottage there,	0	1	8
William Carr, for a cottage there,	0	1	8
Margaret Bayley, for a cottage there,	0	0	6½
Margaret			

Margaret Hall, for a cottage there,	l.	s.	d.	John Gamble, for a close there,	l.	s.	d.
William Wright, for a messuage there,	0	0	4	John Beaver, one messuage there,	0	6	8
John Kirk, for a cottage there,	0	1	4	William Clark, for his messuage there,	0	4	0
Titus Wilson, for a messuage there,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Richard Clark, for his cottage there,	0	1	8
Stephen Cherrington, for a messuage there,	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Florence Mason, for her cottage there,	0	1	8
Anthony Cooper, for a cottage there,	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Allen, for a cottage there,	0	0	7
William Cherrington, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	Thomas Clark, for his messuage there,	0	0	8
Stephen Ashby, for a messuage there,	0	3	4	Joseph Cleapon, for his cottage there,	0	4	0
	0	5	0	Richard Simpkin, for a cottage there,	0	5	0
West-street, South Side.				John Darby, for a cottage there,	0	4	0
Mary Smarthwaite, widow, for her dwelling-house there,	l.	s.	d.	The heirs of Robert Milner, for a messuage there,	0	5	0
Thomas Samwell, for his messuage there,	0	1	7	George Dickson, for a messuage there,	0	4	0
Martin Bingham, for a cottage there,	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Francis Clark, sen. for a messuage there,	0	5	4
John Gramble, for a cottage there,	0	0	8	Idem, for another cottage there,	0	0	10
The Earl of Exeter, for a hill whereon a wind-mill did stand, and two pieces of marish thereunto belonging,	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Gambell for a messuage there, being the town house,	0	0	8
Thomas Clark, for a messuage there,	0	0	6	Vincent Blown, for his house there,	0	1	0
William Chester, for a messuage there,	0	8	0	Richard Wich, for a close that he holdeth there,	0	0	6
Richard Barber, for a messuage there,	0	2	10				
John Coward, for a messuage there,	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sum total of the West-street,	4	9	7
John Gamble, for his dwelling-house there,	0	2	0	South-street.			
	0	3	10	William Chartris, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.
					0	6	8
							Jeffery

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

219

Jeffery Wallet, for a messuage there,	l.	s.	d.	Margaret Widow, for a cottage there,	l.	s.	d.
William Allott, for a cottage there,	0	1	7½	John Blunkett, for a messuage there,	0	0	5
Thomas Daniel, for a cottage there,	0	0	11½	Richard Skiggs, for a messuage there,	0	1	8
William Hall, for a cottage there,	0	0	10½	Richard Kipping, for a messuage there,	0	6	8
William Tansley, for a messuage there,	0	0	6	Richard Claxton, for a cottage there,	0	2	0
Josias Burrough, for a messuage there,	0	0	8	William Wich Chandler, for a messuage there,	0	2	0
Robert Knott, for a messuage there,	0	1	9½	John Wright, for a messuage there,	0	1	3½
Stephen Cooper, for a cottage there,	0	1	9½	Christopher Chatburne, for a messuage there,	0	1	2
Robert Kemp, for a cottage there,	0	0	4	Mary Smartfoot, for a messuage there,	0	1	3½
Robert Wright, for a messuage there,	0	0	4½	Elizabeth Smartfoot, for a messuage there,	0	0	8
The heires of Robert Bexwell, for a messuage there,	0	2	6	Ann Burn, widow, for a messuage there,	0	3	0
Phillip Hawkins, for a cottage there,	0	2	0	John Wright, for a waste place, with an orchard there,	0	11	0
John Averton, for a messuage there,	0	2	0	Idem, for a waste place now built on there,	0	0	9½
Richard Averton, for a messuage there,	0	0	6	Sum total of the South-street,	0	0	4
	0	0	6		2	15	4½

A RENTAL of all such Annual Payments as did belong antiently to the Abbot of Croyland, and since to the Crown, called the Kirke Fee, issuing out of the several Estates and Profits as followeth.

Imprimis, the vicar of Ingoldby, <i>per annum</i> ,	l.	s.	d.	The parson of Sapperton,	l.	s.	d.
The vicar of Basson, <i>per annum</i> ,	0	6	8	The vicar of Langtoft,	0	2	0
The parson of Olsby, <i>per annum</i> ,	1	0	0	The vicar of Wester Reale,	0	6	8
The vicar of Gedney,	1	6	8	The parson of Rathby,	0	4	0
The deane and chapter of Lincolne,	2	0	0	The vicar of Sutterton,	1	6	8
	0	5	0	The parson of Stramham,	1	6	8
				Mr. Henry Hall, for land in Boston,	0	0	4
					0	6	0

John

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

John Nutt of Whapload Drove,	l.	s.	d.	Farfar Mills near Hoffam on the Hill,	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Richard Wich,	0	2	0	The heirefs of Johnson of SouthLangham near Stamford,	0	3	0
Simon Morley of Croyland,	0	4	0				
Mr. Lacy, for a hog yard near the beast market in Stamford,	0	1	8	Richard Massam of Whapload Drove,	0	6	8
The manour of Hallington,	6	0	0	Sum total of all the said rents, <i>per annum</i> ,	0	4	0
					15	13	6

REPRISES.

There is due to John Woods, as by his patent from the Earl of Holland, dated the 18th of December, 1647, appeareth, for executing the office of bayliff and collector of the revenue of the said manour, the yearly fee of

5 0 0

Memorandum.

There is a great court baron belonging to the said manour kept at the usual place in Croyland, at the will of the lord.

A court leet also kept at the usual times.

The tenants of the said manour are to performe their suit and service to the lord at the court aforesaid.

The fines of the severall copyholders within the said manour, upon discent or alienation, are at the will of the lord, yet usually exceeds not one year's value of the respective copyholds.

Memorandum, the copyhold lands of this manour, lyeing in Great Purfant, and containing about three hundred acres, and the copyhold houses and homestalls in Croyland town, are worth at a full improved value, *per annum*,

140 0 0

Memorandum, there have of late years been great decays of banks belonging to the aforesaid manour, which the bayliffe thereof repairing, it hath been allowed him out of the rents issueing out of the manour; but we have not repaired it by reason we find noe patent therefore.

Memorandum, these copyhold tenants are to repaire fifty-nine roods of bank betwixt Clout and Croyland; (viz.) Francis Clarke, senior, eight roods, John Carr, five roods, John Woods two roods, Joseph Earl two roods, Richard Wich Baker twenty-six roods, the heirefs of Richard Butler two roods, Robert Allott two roods, and Richard Wich two roods.

Memor-

Memorandum.

There are belonging to the lord and tenants of the manour of Croyland two great marishes or islands, commonly called Goggisland, containing one thousand four hundred and fifty acres, *in toto* three thousand two hundred fifty and four acres, which, if improved, that the lord and tenants may peaceably enjoy their proportions, will amount unto, at two shillings *per* acre, one acre with another, *per annum*,

l. s. d.
325 8 0

Number of acres, 3254.

And if the lord of the manour might improve and enjoy his proportion of commonage, it may be worth to him, at a moderate *per annum*,

20 0 0

Memorandum: Whereas Andrew Palgrave certifies a lease in this manner granted to Edmund Wyndham, Esq. &c. dated 20 Feb. 12 Car. for three lives, at the yearly rent of 10l.; we, upon very diligent scrutiny, find it to be extorted from the tenants of this manour, out of their commonage in Goggisland, and not one year enjoyed, but disinclosed by the commoners, and ever since occupied by them; for which reason we have not returned the same but as in common.

Memorandum: There are four hundred thirty acres, part of Alderlands, belonging as aforesaid to the commonage of this manour, which are, by pretence of an order from the Attorney General Finch, detained from the tenants by the inhabitants of the Soke of Peterborough; but no such order, or any other reason therefore appearing, we have returned it with the commonage of this manour, and included it in the continent of Alderlands aforesaid.

Memorandum: Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exon, as assignee of Capt. Lovell, deceased, doth hold severally a third part of Goggisland, being nine hundred and two acres, allowed to the said Lovell by Act of Parliament, upon the contract of his draining certain fenn lands thereabouts, which we have computed with the commonage belonging to this manour, but yet must be accounted to make up the full number of acres allowed, as in the plot of Goggisland.

Memorandum.

The demesnes of this manour, in general, lye in Great Purfant, which is an island containing six thousand five hundred and twenty acres, and twenty-five perches, of which about six hundred thirty-one, two roods, and twenty-five perches, as we are informed, are in the tenure of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exon, and several copyholders of the said manour, whom, if they may brought to joyn with the purchasers thereof, may, for a reasonable charge, drayn the said island there, being at least six foot fall at a place called Shepea Stow, soe that within seven years it may probably be worth five shillings *per* acre, which will amount unto in the whole, *per annum*,

l. s. d.
1630 3 1½

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

Memorandum, the manour of Croyland is composed of three islands, known by the names of Great Purfant, situate Eastward, Goggisland and Aldersland Westward; which said islands are joined together by the triangle bridge in the town of Croyland; all which are bounded on the West by Deeping Great Fen from Kenulpstone, als Cross in the Ea, to Woodloadgraves, als Cross in the Flags, and so to Appenholt, als White House, and from thence to Brother House, upon the river of Welland, to Turketullus his crosse, being bounded on Cowbitt, a member of Spalding North, from thence along the great draine called Affendike, als Gallyload, to Catcheold Corner, so to Aswick Toft, from thence to Greys Hurne, bounded on the East on Whapload Drove, and the lands adjacent, from thence along the great sewer called Sheepish Ea, including Little Purfant, to Sheepish Ea Stow, and thence along the said sewer to Tidwarker, als Dowdale, and so to Noe Man's land hurne, near St. Guthlake Cross, by South Ea, to Finsett Cross, being bounded on the South by Burrow Great Fenne, soe to the Greynes, and from thence to Follwardes Takeing, als Fowlerstake, and so to Southlake, soe to the aforefaid Kenulpstone, als Cross in the Ea.

AN ABSTRACT of the present Rents, future Improvements, and all other Profits, of the said Manour of Crowland.

	l.	s.	d.
The copyhold rent, kirke fee, and royalties, are, <i>per annum</i> ,	-	70	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
The demesnes in possession are, <i>per annum</i> ,	-	126	18 6
The demesnes supposed in tenure of Elizabeth Countess Dowager of Exon, and Sir Thomas Dawes, for which no writings have been produced, and therefore returned in possession, are, <i>per annum</i> ,	66	0	0
The reserved rents upon the several lease holden,	43	6	8
Sum total of the present profits, <i>per annum</i> ,	306	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
The improvements of the several leases within the said manour are, <i>per annum</i> ,	8	0	0
The woods and underwoods upon this manour, (viz) fallow, l. s. d.			
birch, alder, &c. are valued to be worth, in present money,	20	0	0
Total number of acres in this manour, at 16 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the pole, amount unto,	10980	2	15

E. Duckett, J. Dover,
Bayonn, S. Richardson.

Ex. per William Webb, supervis. general.

21^o die December, 1692,
Vera Copia, ex. In^o Durman.
Ben. Major.

The original of the above Survey is in the Augmentation-Office.



CROYLAND'S

CROYLAND'S CHRONICLE; collected and compiled by Sir John Harrington, Knight, a learned Lawyer and Antiquary, Steward of Croyland, and Nephew to the reverend Father Philipp Everard, Lord Abbat there in the time of King Henry the 7th and King Henry 8th; translated into English by the right worshipfull Sir Thomas Lambert, Knight, the 28th day of July, 1607; and transcribed from his MS. by Mr. Robert Jackson, Clerk of the Sewers, the 15 November, in the same yeare.

Collated with Three other MSS. Copies, Two of them mine, by me, M. JOHNSON.

In Hollandiâ sit notanda,
Stat Croylandia memoranda.
Ibi vinum, tale quale,
Ibi fenum gladiale;
Ibi lectum lapidale;
Ibi vade sine vale.

In Holland, hoe, harke!
Stands Croyland, d' yee marke?
There's wine, such as 't is;
There's hay like a swys;
There are beds hard as stone;
And, when you will, you may be gone.

Croyland' sacr' aqua vitæ.

Fother.

Stone monuments.

Three dayes entertaynment without question.

And this booke was copped out of the orriginall translation by Robert Jackson, clarke of the sewers, November 15^o die, 1607.

Memdm, That, 16 August, 1722, I compared this MS. relating to Croyland with one which seemed to be only an extract from such an other copy as this is; said to be then in the hands of Mr. Robert Sharpe, an attorney at Croyland; written by one W^m Thompson for Hugh Gales of Croyland, and lent me by Mr. Milles, to whom I returned the same; in which was this remarke only under-written, which is not in the following transcript:

"King Edward the Sixth, the 1st of December, and in the 4th year of his reigne, did exchange for other lands wth Edw^d Fines kn^t, lord Clinton and, Say high admirall of England, the abbyof Croyland, wth certaine lands thereunto belonging, by estimacon ab^t 300 acres; to be held in free soccage, as of the mannor of Louth, by fealty only (lately belonging to the crown), pag. 43. of the said extract."

F f 2

To

CROYLAND'S CHRONICLE.

To Mr. ROBERT WICH, Bayliffe of Croyland.

SINCE first I knew y^e towne of Croyland, where you dwell, I have often wished, that an habitation for men should bee sought for in the pannes of such a marish as it is; and have often wondred that soe greate an huge building could be there placed as Croyland abbay was. The novalty of the Tryangle bridge, which a thousand yeares age at the least was older then any man's memmory, doth make mee thinck that witt and art were in those dayes at a verry high period, and they both are now come into a pittifull wayne and a low ebb, not likely in many ages to flow soe full againe; but my purpose is not to stare at those times, nor to thinck meanly of our owne, which breeds more marvells in a day then many yeares could see before this; all I say; the seate of a towne and of such buildings in that place hath drawne mee to searck what I can of the beginning, continuance, and estate of Croyland. Among other things, there is come to my hand a little booke in Lattin; which seemeth to bee set forth in the beginning of Henry the Eighth's time, by John Harrington, esq^r, who purposed to have written a longer story of that abbay. It is noe more but his collected notes orderly digested out, and by which he meant to frame his greate worke; this was either prevented by death, or stayd by discomfort, as you shall find in the latter end of this booke, which hath leyne a greate while to little use. I liked it when I saw it, and borrowed it to copy; and, because there is somewhat therein that may concerne the inhabitants to know, I have translated all into English. Read it and use it. If it doe you good, I shall bee glad of it; if not, I can bee content to bestow more labour then soe for you and your neighbours; and so I bid you farewell. From Pinchbeek, this xxviiith of July, 1607. Your loving neighbour and freind,

THO. LAMBARTE.

I pray you, conceive that what I find in Lattin verse, I sette downe in English ryme; what is in prose shall pass accordingly. You shall see the marginall notes very few, for I hate them; soe I omitt nothing till I bee past the whole history. The stile must bee rude; for, I am tyed to the Lattin; and, consequently, to another man's vaine. I pray you, bear with that and all other faults.

I Ethbald, next under God, of English king and ruler,
To thee, O Christ, this abbay build, my Saviour and Redeemer.
This place is called Croyland's Isle, the king's most speciall waste,
Which I to thee, O Jesu, now to offer here am plac't.
Yea, all this soyle, with all the lakes encompassing the same,
To thee, O God, I consecrate, and to thy holy name!
The first yeare then to masons such as worke for this behoofe,
I will appoint 300 pounds; my deed shall make y^e prooffe;
And yearly thence, for 10 yeares space, a hundred pounds I give
To them that stand to found the frame, or in the quarries live.
Kenulfe, profest a Evesham monke, shall first bee abbott here;
To him I give the place and charge; this burthen hee must beare:
And I confirm what gifts soever my nobles hap to yeild,
In houses, stuff, or rents, to God, or lands along the feild.

If any English greef this man this good Kenulfe the father,
 I sentance him to loose his goods, his cattle, and my favour;
 And then hee shall bee fast shutt up, and kept in prison strong,
 Untill my chosen monkes bee pleased for every hurt and wrong.
 And this my gift before our Lord, my English nobles stand,
 To testifie, and learned clarks the busshops of the land:
 The holy anchorett Guthlack hee, and my confessor deare,
 Lyes heare, who knew my heart and soul; I speake it in his eare.
 God grant, that this annoynted preist for us may ask and pray,
 Even at whose tomb I seale this gift! see, here my vow I pay.

And, because the marsh of this Croyland, as the name itself doth show (for, it signifieth raw and mirie earth), would not beare a strong¹ weight, the forenamed king caused greate pyles² of oake and alder, of an innumerable multitude, to bee driven into the ground; and commanded hard earth to be brought nine miles by water in boates from the upp land (that is, out of the higher country) to bee mixed with the moare; and soe hee begunn a goodly church of stone, because St. Guthlake before that was contented with a priory-house of tymber; and, finishing it, builded the abbay, and enriched the house with ornaments, lands, and other wealth; and very inwardly loved the place all his life long. Neither at any time, after the first foundation which this king did set and ordeyne, did the monastery of Croyland want the habitation of religious men unto this day. There was in those times within that island divers leading hermitt's lives, who with a holy familiarity, leaning to this man of God, as sick men doe to y^e phisitian by his teaching and example did frequently seeke after their soules health; of which one was newly converted to the Catholique faith, of a noble descent, sometimes a mighty man in worldly affaires (Cissa by name), who left all, and followed Christ his Lord. This is to be redd in Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland.

A certaine monke of this house at that time did write as followeth:

Here now the king's magnificent and bounteous mind is scene,
 Whose greate endeavours builds a church, the godliest that hath beene;
 But sith soe soft and flymy earth, soe waterish and soe weake,
 Could not sustaine huge masons' worke, or stony buildings take;
 Hee doth command greate piles be set cleft from y^e mighty oake;
 And brings dry sand nine miles aloofe by boatesmens' handy stroke:
 And soe the mudd is turn'd to earth, and ground soyle fitt found out,
 To place the frame in such a soyle, greate labour brings about.

These are the words of St. Guthlake, then anchoret unto king Ethelbald, when hee was yet given to worldly delights, of a proud mind, and wickedly disposed; howbeit, in a fort hee seemed to be weary of his ill, and endeavours to amend his faults;

"Acknowledge the Lord thy God; and, above all things, study to reverence the

VARIOUS READINGS.

¹ Story.

² Planks.

Holy

Holy Church. Often bewaile the mischeefe of thy sinns. The purpose of a good life, if ever thou enter into it, constantly keep it; and then hope for the assured assistance of the Lord, if before him thou dost offer the meritts of thy good workes."

By exhortation of this sort, the king, hating his former and wicked life, determined to live in a Christian course, and did shew very many testimonies thereof.

Before wee say any thing of Croyland, let us remember somewhat of the monastery of Meadhamstead, now called Peterborough.

The fierce and cruell Penda, who had usurped the name of king, and slaine king Oswald, had five sonns, true worshippers of God; and two daughters, both endowed with chastity. Peada succeeded him, who determined to found the abbay of Meadhamstead; but, being taken away by death, hee left the worke to bee finished, with the kingdome, to his brother Wolferus. His brother lived 16 yeares; who, together with Saxulfus, a greate noble man, founded the monastery of Meadhamstead, in the yeare of Christ 664; Saxulfus did beare the greatest parte of the charge. Wolferus had for the successor Ethelred his brother. Immediatly after, Ethelbald, a greate warrior, but of a proud heart, endured many dangers, and, almost brought to utter extremities, and driven out of his kingdome, repayred to Guthlake the man of God, confessed his sinns, and did pennance, and determined to forsake the world; but Guthlake comforted him, and foretold him that the kingdome would fall into his hands againe. Afterwards Guthlake dyed; and Ethelbald, yet living in corners, mourned for his death. In a night the man of God appeared unto him, and gave him signs of things to come; hee was restored to his kingdome; and what hee purposed in mind hee performed in action; and, Kenulphus an holy man being sent for to him and his successors, hee gave the whole island of Croyland, the place where hee used to goe unto St. Guthlacke, to bee an abbay; and granted it by his charter in these words following;

"Ethelbald, by diuine appointment, king of the Mercians, to all true worshippers of the Catholique faith everlasting salvation! I give thanks with much cheerefullnes to the King of all kings and of every creature, who hath unto this present patiently suffered mee wrapped up in all wickednes, and mercifully brought mee and certified mee in the knowledge of his name; whereupon it is good for mee to cleave unto God, and in him to settle my hope. Butt what may I give unto the Lord for all that he hath bestowed upon mee, that I may bee acceptable before him in y^e house of the living; seeing that without him wee have nothing, wee are nothing, wee are worth nothing. Yet the Author of our salvation and the Giver of all things doth with greate desire accept the least things can be imagined at our hands that hee may have cause to restore verry greate and endles joyes. The followers of his teaching by the workes of mercy hee doth thus comfort; saying, "Whatsoever you doe to the least of mine, that you doe to mee;" Hereupon it is, that, seeing I have beene instructed by the counsell of my dearely beloved confessor Guthlake, the devout anchoress; moved by intreaty, I have thanckfully settled my selfe in this sort to the everlasting remembrance of my safety. By this my proper hand-

hand-writing I doe give, yeild, and graunt, unto Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Bartholomew, out of my owne demesnes, to the foundation of a monastery of Black monkes, serving God according to the order of St. Benedict, the whole island of Croyland for the seate of the abbey, severed and to bee severally holden, and enclosed with these fower waters; viz. with the water called Shepisea towards the East; and with the water called Southea towards the South, and with the water called Asendike towards the North, where the common sewer is, between Spalding and the island; and the water called Neane towards the West; and the said island conteyneth foure leagues in length and three in bredth, with the marishe, lying hard by towards the West over against the island on both sides of the river Welland; whereof one parte towards the North, called Goggisland, conteyneth two leagues in length from Croyland bridge, where the entry is into the island unto Aspath, and one league in breadth from y^e water of Welland; and the South parte unto Apinholt, towards the North, neare the river; and throughout the whole length it hath equality of bredth; and the other parte of the marish on the South side of the water of Welland conteyneth in length two leagues from Croyland to South-lake by the river over against Aspath, and hath in bredth two leagues, from Welland unto Finefect, neare the water of Neene, on the South part of the said marish, with the severall fishings in the rivers of Welland and Neene unto the limitts of either of the said marishes, and in all the waters compassing the said islands: whereupon I have ordained abbott there a certaine monke of Evesham, a man of good religion, Kenulfus by name, that hee should there gather to him monks unreprovable of the same order, giving unto them out of my owne treasure, to the building of the said monastery, three hundred pounds of good money; and, for ten yeares next following, every yeare a hundred pounds; and granting them lycence to build a towne there, and to inclose of the said two marishes, towards the West from them and theires, so much as the said monks shall think good. Wherefore I will, that the said monks shall have all these my graunts, with all their appendances, in pepetuall almes, free and discharged from all burden secular; with every commoditie that may happen or can bee found out within the limitts aforesaid, as well under the earth as above; with common of pasture for all kind of cattle for all seasons, to them, their servants, and tennants there abiding on both sides the river Welland; viz. on the one side, unto the feild of Meadhamstead; on the other parte, unto the buildings of Spaulding; with all liberties and free customes which the king's authority hath hereafter freely granted to any church within my kingdome: And I doe strictly command, that, if any person shall presume to worke any impediment against this testificate of my owne authority, whereby they shall less quietly possesse any thing by mee given and granted, hee shall pay a hundred pounds into my exchequer, and shall fully satisfye the said monkes for all their losses and expences; and I pray all that shall come after to succeed mee in this kingdome, that this my punnishment and censure they will keepe inviolated, even as they would receive the reward of due justice, and avoyd the correction of violence and force; and, surely, hee that shall further and defend this my almes shall bee eternally rewarded in the lott of God's elect. This my wryting was made good in y^e yeare after
the

the Annunciation³ of Christ 716; which is alsoe here-under shewed by these probable witneses, and the signe of the holy crosse ✠: I Ethbald, king of the Mercians, with thankfull consent, have confirmed it ✠. I Brightwaldus, archbishopp of Dover⁴, have made all quiet ✠. I Winfridus, bishopp of the Mercians, have allowed ✠. I Ingualdus, bishopp of London, have meerey consented ✠. I Aldwinus, bishopp of Litchfeild, have wished it ✠. I Tobias, bishopp of Rochester, hath commended it ✠. I Ethelredus, abbott of Bardney, did much affect it ✠. I Egbaldus, abbott of Meadhamstead, have devoutly intreated that it may bee done ✠. Egga, earle of Lincolne, gave counsell ✠. I Lovetius⁵, earle of Leicester, gave my consent ✠. I Saxulphus the earle have strengthened it ✠. I Ingulphus Christ's humble minister, being called, doe heare it ✠. I Ethelbald, though unworthy, yet, by the sufferance of God, doe beare the government of the kingdome of the Mercians; I doe humbly restore⁶ with greate hope to my Author Christ, of whome it is prophetically written in the Psalmes, "His mercies are over all his works;" to whose pittie I doe wholly submitt myselfe, and commend mee unto the prayers and the spirituall benefitts of the holy mother the Church."

Certaine it is, that this king Ethelbald layed out regall summs of money, that the soyle and raw earth might bee made firme to sustaine soe greate a weight of building; and granted unto that monastery, and to other abbies within his kingdome, very many immunities and priviledges; and, after forty yeares of his reigne (whereof he led the latter parte in greate holines), being slayne by Bernardus the tyrant, hee was received into heavenly glory.

Offa the king, haveing attained unto the sceptre of the Mercians, confirmed to the abbey all the gifts that were formerly granted to them in the yeare of Christ 793; and founded a monastry of Black Monks in the city Verrolamia.

In this monestry Patricus the abbott succeeded Kenulfus, the first pastor there; the 3^d abbott of that place was Sywardus; both kinsmen to king Kenulphus then reigning, and a very holy confessor.

The fore-named Kenulphus the king confirmed all the former grants, and did marvelously increase them; hee made good the almes given by Thoroldus, sheriffe of Lincoln, in Bokenhall; and of Genulphus, son of Maltus, in Halnister; and of Exegistus, a most valliant knight, in Langtoft; and of Algarus, in Baston and Ripplingale; and of them granted perpetuall possession in the yeare of Christ 806.

In a few yeares, the warrs growing hott in every place, many kings perished. At length Withlafus, being four months kept secret by Siwardus the abbott, was afterwards made king. Hee confirmed unto us all our graunts; added greater, and by testimony of inward holynes increased our priviledges; and made the whole island, with the fens of Alderland and Goggisland, a sanctuary; imposed the loss of the right foote to whomesoever should violate or molest the same. Their possessions were increased at Deeping; the grant of Normanus the sheriffe in Sutton neare

³ Incarnation.

⁵ Loucitius.

⁴ *Dorobernia*, Canterbury.

⁶ returne.

Bosworth is allowed; soe was the mannor of Stapleton, and lands in Badby; the gift of Algarus the earle, in Holbech and Whapload, and in Spalding; and of Oswinus, in Draiton; and of Asketullus, in Glapthorne; and of Walgettus, in Peykirke; and in Langthorpe; and of Siwardus, the sherife of Kirkby; and the grant of Sigwarda the countess, in Standon; and of Wullnetus, in Addington, &c. the yeare of the Incarnation of our Lord 833.

Bartholphus the king, that famous spoyler of abbeyes, did wickedly and violently take away from us all our jewells, chaines, vessells of gold and silver, and whatsoever else the bounty of godly princes had bestowed upon us; and all the money wherewith our family should have lived; but afterwards, being rebuked by Siwardus the abbott, and often admonished, hee did both confirme and increase all our rights, and granted to us and ours common of pasture, to the building of Deeping and of Spalding; and enjoined the breaking of members and lameing of such as should contradict the same, and gave us lands in Pinchbeck, Sutterton, Alderchurch, &c. Dated at Kingbury, from the Incarnation 851.

Those so large priviledges and grants were made unto us by special worke of God; for, at that time, a cruell disease did raigne in England, whereof such as were touched lay desperately sicke. Our cause was then in hand before the king in a publique assembly, and many were eased; especially those that favoured the abbott Siwardus his sute for the restoring of our jewells, precious stones, chaines, vessells, and money, formerly taken away; and hereupon it came, that the king, detesting his faults, and, repenting, did soe franckly enrich our abbey with priveledges, mannors, and parsonages. This miracle seemeth to be testified in the subscription which some of the bishopps that were present did use under the king's charter made for this purpose; and, after that, a very frequent perigrination was used of all, as well nobles as other, unto the tomb of St. Guthlake at Croyland; where, every day, such as was brought sicke of the palsey was healed.

About this time Ethelwolfus, the king, returneing from Rome, did adjudge the tenth of all mens' goods and dwellings should be given unto the libertie of the church. A. D. 844.

In the reigne of Beorredus, Siwardus being dead, Theodorus the abbott succeeded.

Earle Algarus the younger, a nobleman both by chivalry and descent, did give the manor of Spalding unto our abbey for the soules of earle Algarus the elder; and king Beorredus by his charter confirmed it unto us, and all our former grants, and the guift of Merreardus the knight in Deping, with two hundred messuages and foure hundred cottages there, and two parsonages, and many other things, &c. Dated at Snotingham, the 8th of the calends of August, in the yeare, &c. eight hundred and sixty.

The Heathen Danes, after their cruel slaughter of the Christians in Kesteven and almost every where else, broke into our houses att Croyland, and, runneing into the church, they found the reverend abbott with some priests and others at service; nevertheless, that holy father, by the bloody hand of the barbourous king Ofketellus,

? Sew.

G. g.

was

was offered up as a true martyr and sacrifice of Christ. The priests had all their heads stricken of. Old men and children which fled hither out of the towne perished in cruell torments. All things were pulled downe, carried away, and spoiled; the tombs of the dead were plucked upp; and other the buildings were overthrowne, defiled, and cast downe. All that remained, as beames, rafters, and timber, broken in peeces, with all partes of the houses and household ituffe, were burned. At last, being laden with the spoyle, and an excessive prey of beasts and cattell gathered out of those parts, they departed towards Medeshamstead; to which place they did more mischeefes and greater, if more may be imagined; and thus, after a most miserable ruine and distruction, whilst all things were hidden in the rubbish, the monastery continued a certaine time without a pastor; but some monks, which, to avoyd the fury of the Pagans, continued close in the fens for a while, returned; and all they could they digged up againe; and, by common consent, they chose father Gooderick into the place of Theodore the holy marter.

The holy king Edmund, being by these Pagans tyed to a stake, and shott through with arrowes, did well deserve the dignitie of martyrdome. A. D. 870.

King Beorredus seeing our buildings burned and throwne downe, and the same done alsoe unto the monastery of Medeshamstead, hee tooke all their landes into his owne hands; namely, whatsoever was betweene Stamford, Huntingdon, and Deping; hee did the like with the lands of St. Pega, and with some of the lands of St. Guthlake of Croyland; whereof hee devided some of the lands amongst his nobles; neither could Gooderick obtaine them againe. There were then taken from us that was never restored, the mannor of Spalding, then given to earle Adelwulphus; and the mannor of Deping to Lanferus the knight; the mannor of Croxton, given to Fornedus the king's standard-bearer; the mannor of Kirton and Kingsby in Lindsey, given to earle Turgotus: all our other mannors and lands were afterwards restored by meanes of Turketullus, and by the donation of Edredus our restaurator.

By the help of the heathenish Danes, Ceolwulphus, sometimes servant unto king Beorredus, obteyned the kingdome. Hee was an English man by birth, but a barbarian by cruelty. He became tributary to the Danes; hee pulled the skinnings from the countrymens' backs; hee spoiled the merchants; hee oppressed widdowes and orphans; and miserably and in vaine did hee afflict the religious for their treasure; and out of the monastery of Croyland hee did yearly exact a thousand pounds, and almost destroyed the house; for, the wretched and poore abbott was forced to change the challices, jewells, chaynes, and plate of gold and silver, into money; but could not satisfie the insatiable gullett of Ceolwulfus, the under-king; who afterwards, as hee was advanced by the Danes without merritt, soe, being throwne downe without injury, hee perished miserably.

King Alfredus subdued the Danes A. D. 872; and prescribed unto himselfe a regular life, being studious of religion and of the glory of God, and wholly applying himself to learning and devocion; was the first that divided the kingdome into shires or counties; then into hundreds; those alsoe into tything townes, or hamletts; and ordeined the manner, which now wee use, of sending justiciars or judges into circuits. Hee purposed to have restored this monastery, having compassion upon Gooderick the abbott,

bott, being almost worne with old age; howbeit, being prevented by death, hee did not performe it; soe as the house continued long after in very wofull plight. He departed this life the 5th of November, A. D. 901, and lies buried at Winchester. He reigned 29 yeares.

Nevertheless, Edredus the king, third sonne of Edward the elder^a, for the dispatch of some business in the province of Yorke, sent a nobleman of kindred unto him, called Turketullus, lord of threescore mannors; who, makeing his journey Croyland, where hee understood of the desolation of the place; and, being moved by godlines, hee had pittie of it. This noble man was chancellor to the king. From thenceforth hee laboured to set forward^b the restoring of this abby; and, at that time, with many teares, hee tooke his leave of those that remained there without a governour, having first bestowed twenty pounds upon the servants of the house. Hee did in all places much commend the courtesie and kindnes which hee found in that distressed monastery. Of him it came that Croyland gott the surname of Courteous. Turketullus the king's chancellor, beinge returned to his soveraigne, did earnestly sollicit for the restoring of this monestry, which at the length hee obteyned; and with most humble prayer this greatesse chancellor of estate did importune and sue that he might become a monke, and take upon him and undergo the government of this decayed abby. The king did altogether deny it, and tooke it offensively that hee should be soe entreated; howbeit, dayly perceiving the mind of this godly man, and feareing to resist the Holy Ghost, hee did beseech his owne servant, with teares, without offence to cease his request; the which when hee could not effect, hee yielded to Turketullus, and appointed a day to goe to Croyland with the new abbott his chancellor. Turketullus of his threescore mannors gave all to the king but the tenth, which hee alwayes reserved for the Lord; whereupon hee gave the six worst unto the abby; namely, Wedlingborough, Emlington, Worthorpton, Cottenham, Heckington, and Beeby. Immediately after, the king came to Croyland; where the reverent father Turketullus layd away his temporall habit, and putt on a monk's weed, and had his pastorall staffe given him by the king; and was blessed and consecrated by Godwolfus the bishopp, who was present at the same instant, and here king Edredus hired workemen and tooke all into his owne hands, that of new and at his owne cost hee might restore the house, which hee did presently; and confirmed all things with a long holy discourse, and made them more sure then ever they were before, excepting the mannors mentioned before. This was done in the yeare of Christ's Incarnation nine hundred forty-eight.

The exceeding holy abbott, besides those the king granted unto the monastery, himselfe at his owne charge did purchase many mannors and lands of those men to whome the former kings had given them.

Turketullus did live unto the time of Edgar the king; of whome hee obtayned a verry large confirmation of king Edredus his restitution in the yeare of Christ nine hundred sixty-sixe.

^a Protector of the two sonnes of Edward the elder.

^b forth.

And, as hee obtayned this grant of the king against worldly power, soe hee procured a curse from the archbishopp and bishopps against such as should endeavour any thing contrary to donations confirmed by the kings afore-named.

In the time of king Edgar, the monastery of Medeshamstead, lately wasted by the Danes, was restored by Athelwoldus bishop of Winchester, and consecrated unto St. Peter; whereupon, the towne was named Peterborough in the yeare of our Redemption 970; for which purpose the bishop obtained alsoe the king's charter.

Turketullus, much devoted to godlinesse and good workes, growne very old, before his death gave unto the monastery a chalice of gold, and two standing potts of silver gilt, graven in fashion of angells; and two basons of silver of exquisitt workmanship and of wonderfull greatnes, graven with armed souldiers, the which Henry the emperour had given unto him whilst hee was counsellor and chancellor to the king. This reverend father died the fifth of July, in the yeare of our Lord's Incarnation nine hundred seventy-five.

Egelricus, a religious man, succeeded Turkatullus. Then hapned a wonderfull drought, which was called *Siccitas Elia*; at which time, by the meanes of the abbotts, tillage was used at Croyland in foure places; especially at Tedwater, where it was verrey fertile; and such abundance of corne did grow as releevd all the country about. This abbott had for his successor another of the same name, called Egelricus the Younger, in the yeare of Christ nine hundred eighty-foure, or thereabouts. Egelricus the younger died in the yeare nine hundred ninety-two.

Ofketullus succeeded him; a plaine man and upright, and above all others godly and charitable; the surname of him being The Poor Man's Father continued long after him. In his time a grievous disease did rage in every place all over England, sometimes the flux, sometimes the pestilence, soe violently, that many thousand persons dyed; thereupon the piratts of Denmark did againe worke many mischeefes upon our coastes. Then alsoe, for payment of the tribute of the Danes, all monasteries began to bee wofully afflicted with greivous exactions by Etheldred the king and his captaines.

Guthricus the abbott succeeded Ofketullus, who, becomming a very old father, was dealt withall like the former Guthricus, *alias* Godricus, in the dayes of tribulation and vexation.

The Danes beforetime did vex all England with many injuries; and now, getting the dominion almost of the whole region, they oppresse and prey upon all holy places; and upon all and singular monasteries intollerable exactions are imposed by the Pagans, who wasted all with fyer and sword; and Turketullus the earle, a Dane, did committ many outrages; but Swanus the king with a feirce army wasted all before him; hee burned the towne, plucked out the countrymen's gutts, and murdered the religious with extreame torments; and consumed Baston and Langtoft with fyer in the yeare of our Lord 1008.

And at the same time the abbey of St. Pega, Ginton, Northam, Burtham, Maxey, Etton, Baddington, and Barrack, were all burnt; soe was alsoe the monastery of St. Peter, Egthorpe, Waltham, Witherington, Paston, Doddisthorpe, and

and Cayster: and Swanus the tyrant sett a punishment of a thousand markes upon the abbey of Croyland, to be payd att Lyncolne upon a certaine day prefixed; and within three months his most wicked exactions forced the like summs from us, upon paine of burning our houses. All men bewailed these cruell dayes! and the abbott was forced of necessity to purchase the protection of duke Edricus with money, and to give him the mannor of Badby for a hundred yeares for his defence, which by wicked times, after the death of Edricus, was utterly lost. Nevertheles, Edmond Ironside being perfidiously slaine, and Canutus possessed of the kingdome, peace began againe to shine into England in the yeare of our Lord 1023; but, before that, Guthricus the abbott dyed; and, by geperall consent, father Brightmerus was placed in his roome; who did soe behave himselfe to the Danes and king Canutus, that, together with a challice of gold of the king's guift, hee obtayned a confirmation of all their former lands, and priviledges, and rights, in the yeare of our Lord 1032. He reigned 20 yeares, leaving behind him his two sonnes Harold and Hardicanutus.

Abbott Brightmerus dyed the seaventh of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord 1044; and Wolgatus, sometimes abbott of Pegaland, was sett in his place; to whome king Edward granted the confirmation of all things belonging to the abby in the yeare aforesaid.

Egalricus, sometimes the monke of Peterborough, haveing obtayned the bishopprick of Durham, made a firme cawsey through the middle of the deepe fens of Deeping and Spalding; the which tooke the name of him that made it, and was called Elrick roade, in the yeare of Christ 1051.

King Edward did procure the tribute called Daneguilt to bee released; and soone after another Thorold, being alsoe vize herle or sherreife of Lincoln, did relieve this monastery, and did give them to the mannor of Spalding; and, easing the other place of charge, sent six monkes thether.

The lord Wulkerullus succeeded Wolgatus, who dyed in the nones of June, in the yeare of Christ 1052.

Earle Walden restored unto us the towne of Barnack, being wounded in conscience that hee had kept it soe long in his hands.

At this time was borne Hewardus, the sonne of Leofricus an earle, a warlike man, the very Hector of his time. This Hewardus was lord of Burne. Hee begatt of Turfrida, a Flemming, his wife, one daughter; who was married to Hewgo Evermeu, lord of Deeping; and soe came those titles to bee united. But now come in new lords.

The thousand threescore yeare of Christ, and six put in the number,
The English coastes a blazeing starr did plainely see, and wonder.

WILLIAM, DUKE of NORMANDY,

the wicked and forsworne Harroldus being slaine, and almost all the whole nation overcome in the feild, obtayned the kingdome, and by little and little all men either yeilded themselves unto him, or miserably endured their punishment of their contumacy.

tumacy. At length hee obtayned all, and was triumphantly crowned king; under whome lived Ivo Tailbois, his nephew by the sister. Hee was a deadly enemy to this abbey, and wrought us all the misfortune hee was able. Hee tooke to wife the lady Luce, the sister of Edwinus and Mercanus; in whose right, hee got greatesse possessions in Holland; and with force entered upon a cell that wee had placed there, and sent to Anjou for monkes for a new abby there to bee builded; which alsoe hee brought to pass. And Wulketulus, complaining hereof to the king, was contumeliously rejected, and handled with slanderous speeches; hee was not only sent away empty, but laden with reproaches, and injured with ill words, and quietly returned home again. The mannor of Barnak alsoe with violence was wrung out of our hands. Afterwards the holy abbott Wulketulus was by the Normans accused unto the new king for divers misdemeanors, and condemned without deserving, and confined to the monastery of Glastenbury, and being there kept strictly by the abbott, who was soe commanded, the milde-naturd man endured many injuries; all the wealth of the house was stolen away, and converted to the king's use. Shortly after, Wulketulus being thus deprived, Ingulphus was sett in his place, a man verrey well learned, of the king's privy counsell, and very inward with him; who, although hee was an Englishman borne at London, yet hee did long before serve king William, then earle of Normandy, and was become his secretary, and exceedingly well beloved; and by him, when hee got the kingdome, brought into his owne countrey. Hee was of greatesse power with this king; of whome hee being invested with the pastorall staffe of the monastery of Croyland, was by reverend Lanfrancus installed therein, and consecrated in the day of the Conversion of St. Paul, in y^e yeare of our Lord 1076.

At this time flourished Hewardus, the lord of Burne, de Wac, or Wake, and Deping; who, being returned out of Flaunders, and disdayning that soe many wrongs were by the Normans offered to his friends and kinsfolke, attempted much against the new king. Hee destroyed and slew many of the Normans, and by sword recovered from the strangers what they had of his, and in open warre followed and pursued Ivo Talbois, the king's sister's sonne, to whome the conqueror his uncle had given large possessions in Holland, and the places thereunto adjoyning. Hee tooke him in battell, and would not by any meanes deliver him, untill that the king, for his nephew safe and unhurt, did by oath promise unto Hewardus reconciliation, pardon, and his former dignity, with full restitution of all that had beene his.

Richard de Rulos, a greatesse nobleman of the king's counsell, and a cheefe officer of the household, to whome the inherittance of Hewardus was descended, because hee tooke to wife the daughter and heir of Hugh de Evermew, in whose right hee obteyned the lordshipp of Burne and Deeping, and sought to enlarge his towne of Deeping, and to add a new towne thereunto, re-edified all againe, and changed the chappell of St. Guthlake, once builded at the charge of our house, into a parish-church, where now is Markett Deeping. Hee made a village consecrated to St. James in that very panne of the pudling fenn; hee brought it by labour and charge into severall feilds, and made arrable lands, pastures, and meadowes, and inclosed halfe the fenns belonging to his lordshippe of Deeping, and converted it

to his owne severall, haveing first by agreement made recompence therefore to his tennants and neighbours; lastly, by placing divers new houses there, hee made a greate increase of revenues; the which thing hee did afterwards much lament, and did pennance for it; but that which was taken away is not restored, because it hath allwayes hapned into the hands of evill men.

There was not in all England the hide of land whereof William the king did not both know the vallue and the owner. There was noe place or lake which in his rolls was not described, and the rent and profit thereof manifested unto him. The record thereupon made is called Doomesday Booke. In the same is sett forth all the counties of the kingdome, the hundreds, bayliwicks, woods, chases, forrests, warrens, townes, hamletts, graunges, mannors, and all manner of tenants; soe reporteth Ingulphus, sometimes a very reverend abbott of Croyland, who, not without labour, cost, and travell, searched those records; and whatsoever of ours was found therein, hee reduced into writing, and for the use of his successors brought into a fitt volume.

If that in Ingulphus his worke you find mention of a league, you must understand thereby onely the space or measure of a mile; for soe himselfe hath expounded it. The afore-named abbott Ingulphus with manye prayers did sue and obteyne of king William, that hee would confirme all our estate to him and his successors; which hee royally performed, and enlarged the same; and all our grants, which were very ample, hee did freely make good, and increased them in favour of the lord Ingulphus. Hee did alsoe make a new grante of all our bondmen by name, with their sequells and offsprings, least any doubt should bee hereafter, by his charter beareing date in the yeare of our Lord ; and therein hee ratified the donacion of Thoroldus made unto us for Bokenhall in the yeare of our Lord 1051.

William the Conquerer reigned twenty-two yeares: and abbott Ingulphus had the pastorall charge in the house eleven of the latter yeares in greate grace with the king and nobles, but much more in favour with God and all good men.

William, the younger sonne of the former, surnamed Redhead, reigned thirteene yeares, Ingulphus still living and governing this monastery. The life of this king was not commendable; hee was in nothing more conversant then in pilling his subjects, in chaseing of deere and wild beasts, in spoyling the church, and forceing in of money, untill that God revenged the wrongs every where offered by his suddaine death; who, while hee was delighting himself in his large forrests, extorted out of other mens' lands, hee miserably perished with the stroake of an arrow aymed at a deere, and glancing upon the king; and this end hee had who neither cared for God or man. About this time the abby of Croyland was burned and brought to ashes by the heedlesnes and negligence of a carelesse and cursed plumer, who by reason of his sloath sought to have his fyer redde for use against the next morning, and covered it in embers over night in the topp of the steeple. The same night, the sparkes by a suddaine storme were throwne abroad, and cast amongst wooden faggotts lying not far of, and with the winde they were sett on fyer, which straightway burst into flames; the building was taken hold of. By and by there appeared a wofull spectacle; all the roofes were on a flame at once, and were consumed sooner then a man could think it. The help and labour of townesmen and others that came running apace could doe
noe

noe good. Before noone the next day, nothing remayned of the whole building, nor any thing of our household stuffe. The burning was soe sudder, soe feirce, and soe violent, that our threfory and library was utterly consumed; onely a few things, and with greate danger, were saved. Nevertheless this misery was more grievous then any man without sorrow and teares is able to remember! yet it is scarce to be believed, with what diligence of the abbott, with what elemony¹⁰ of the nobles and other greate men, with what devotion of the people, and with what spede of the workemen, a new church, new houses, and a new pallace, was builded. All men almost thereabouts did bring in both wealth and worke; and wher afore all was timber covered with lead, now arose a frame¹¹ of stone goodly and beautifull, to the comfort of all religious and godly men. There was noe towne, noe citty, noe village, noe hamlett, which did not supply them with many workemen and divers others helps, soe as very shortly after there wanted not any parte of the building whereof they stood need. Soe it appeareth by Petrus Blesensis.

Unto Ingulphus, being dead, succeeded abbott Jeffridus; one that was very studious in all good learning. He was a man who was a speciall favourer of all arts, and a famous advancer thereof.

Henry, another son of the Conquerer, reigned 36 yeares; under whome Jeffridus lived the whole time in the goverment of this monastery. The king was very well learned, and obteyned the surname of Bewclarke; but hee was more given to hunting then to any regard of the commonwealth. This king and his brother king William lately deceased did many harms unto the commonwealth, in enlarging of forrests, and in makeing of chases, coverts, deare-leyes, parkes, and other warrens. The very fens betweene Kesteven and Holland were made forrest from the bridge of East Deeping neare the chappell of St. Guthlake, now Markett Deeping, to the church of Swayton, on one side; and, from the bridge in Spalding to the bridge of Bicker and Wragmestake, on the other side, which fixed markes divided the North partes and the water of Welland the South. Howbeit, yee are to note, the fenne of Goggesland was not within the forrest, but specially excepted, because the king understood by Jeffridus the abbott, that it was parte of a sanctuary and of the holy churches indoument; therefore in limiting this forrest, the king granted to Jeffridus the abbott and his successors many priviledges and immunities in the forrest, and that Goggesland should be accounted noe parte thereof. Hee alsoe granted him lycence to take bucks and other deere whatsoever were found in the fen of Goggesland, or in any other parte of Croyland; and also lycence to sever and inclose the said fen of Goggesland to the proper use of himself and his tennants. Therefore by the king's officers and the abbott's the boundes and limitts were veiwd and sett forth; and Goggesland was then found and set forthe to be almost foure-square, if with a line drawne you begin to measure from the triangle bridge, and soe may you set forth the square sides thereof; for, that part towards the North, from the triangle bridge to the White-house, is the least, and containeth onely two miles and three or four pearches*, or thereaboutes; and, from the said bridge Westward to St. Ke-

¹⁰ Stimony.

¹¹ Now a rooffe of stone.

* A pearch is five yards and a foote and a halfe. nulp's

nulph's crosse; that parte is a little greater, for, it containeth two miles and aboute 60 pearches; the other two sides are greater then these, and almost equall to themselves; for, from Woodloadmouth, *alias* Whitemouth, over the river Westward to Oggott *alias* Woodloadgraynes, there be two miles and about three quarters of a mile; and, from the stone or St. Kēnulphes crosse Northward, yet a little bending unto the West, unto the said Oggott *alias* Woodloadgraines aforesaid, there be alsoe two miles and three quarters of a mile; and soe Goggesland was compassed and excepted out of the Forrest. And abbott Jeffridus caused greate ditches to bee made for the avoyding of strife and discord between the king's forresters and his owne officers.

LIMITES inter Kesteven & Holland, anno regni Henrici VII.
xvi°, Margarete comitisse de Richmond & Derby industriâ
redintegrati, annoque Domini 1502.

Innotescat omnibus presentibus & futuris, quòd piissima & nobilissima principissa Margareta, comitissa Richmond & Darby, mater charissima domini nostri domini regis Henrici viij domini magni, pontem infra villam Sancti Bothulphi restaurare instituit, & sub eodem cataractam sive flusam redintegrare, sive edificare & construere, in utilitatem omnium paludum & mariscorum inter aquas de Welland & Witham, & totius patrie circumjacentis de Kesteven & Holland; & eandem perpetuò manuteneri voluit, & imposterum conservari, sumptibus & expensis hominum de Holland, quia illi maximè utilitatem exindè caperent, & precipuè villata de Sancto Bothulpho predicta ratione profundioris portus per eandem futuri (ut speratur): Et, quia propter discordias ex malitiâ motas non liquidè constat omnibus ubi limites, mete, bunde, & divisiones intra partes predictas jaceant vel posite sint intra partes predictas; quia homines, ex deditâ operâ ut metas predictas delerent & confunderent cruces fatas dividentes partes predictas, nuper subruebant & auferebant; ex quâ re satis intellectâ & cognitâ, prefata nobilissima principissa, odio habens hujusmodi discordias & contentiones & injurias, & cupiens enixè veritatem revocari & redintegrari, per literas suas impetravit à domino rege commissionem suam sub sigillo, directam Roberto dno Willoughby, Thome dno Rosse, Thome dno Fitzwater, Georgio dno Hastings, Johanni Fitzwarren, Robto Dimock militi, Georgio Talbois militi, Edwardo Stanly militi,

H h

militi, Reginaldo Bray militi, & Christofero Willoughby militi, ut illi decem, novem, octo, septem, vel sex eorum, causam, queremoniam, & lites exinde ortas cognoscerent, audirent, & imposterum determinarent, quibuscunque viis, mediis, & modis, possent & valerent; unde predicti commissionarii mandatum suum mittunt virtute commissionis predictæ vicecomiti Lincoln', ut ad certum diem & locum coram ipsis venire faceret xxiiij probos & legales homines de baliviâ suâ, per quos rei veritas melius cognosci poterit, ad inquirendum de controversiâ predictâ. Ad quem diem, scilicet, quarto die Septembris, anno xvj^{to} regni dñi Henrici vij^{timi}, predictus vicecomes Lincoln' retornavit breve predictum de commissionario predicto; humiliter obtemperantes dictæ nobilissime comitisse, que apud Collyweston illos convocavit, & in mandatum dedit & oravit, ut causam hanc diligentè, cautè, & accuratè agerent & tractarent secundum novitatem; &, post crebras & longas perambulationes, unanimiter habitas, & postquam bis cum jur' limites & bondas pertin' predictarum lustrâssent; nunc equites, nunc peditos, nunc cimbis vecti, primo ab aquâ de Welland ad Witham, & deinde è contra procedendo; intereâ multis evidentiis, & rotulis, & recordis coram commissionariis & juratoribus hinc & illinc ostensis apud sessiones suas inceptas apud Rime in domo mantionali predicti Georgii Talbois militis dñi, iij^{to} die Septembris, anno xvj^{to} dicti dñi regis Henrici vij^{timi}, ut prefertur; & finitas apud Maxey castle in presentiâ prefate nobilissime comitisse quarto die post, videlicet, octavo die Septembris predict', receperunt veredictum juratorum in hec verba:

Inquisitio indentata, capta apud Maxey castle, in com' Northiton', octavo die Septembris, anno regni regis Henrici vij^{timi} vj^{to}, in presentiâ nobilissime comitisse Margarete, com' Richmond & Darby, coram Robto dño Willoughby, Thomâ dño Roffe, Thomâ dño Fitzwater, Georgio dño Hastings, Johanne dño Fitzwarren, Robto Dymock milite, Georgio Talboyes milite, Edwardo Stanley milite, & Christophero Willoughby milite, per sacramenta Robti Hufsey militis & sociorum suorum, qui in mandatis precipuè habent, ut omni quâ possent dilligentiâ querant ubi antique, rate, & vere bunde, mete, divisiones, & limites intra Kesteven & Holland sint vel esse debent intra aquas de Witham & Welland, & additâ exinde quacunque curâ, labore, & inquisitione juratum dicunt predicti super sacramentum suum, quòd antique, rate, & vere bunde, mete, & limites, dividentes partes predictas sunt que sequuntur:

Eundo ab aquâ de Witham, & tendendo ab aquâ de Welland, dictæ mete, bunde, & limites incipiunt in loco ubi aqua de Witham & Kyme-water summè cadunt, & conjungantur ab eodem loco ascendendo occidentalitèr; sicut cursus aque predictæ vocat Kyme-water currit & tendit usque ad locum ubi le Old Ea cadit in aquam de Kyme, & ab eodem loco vertendo australitèr, & ascendendo per cursum dicto Old Ea usque ad Oriens cornerum clause de Torreboth: Et jur' predicti dicunt, quòd ab eodem cornero eundum est versùs austrum per medium dictæ fovee, sive fosse, sive drane, vocat' adhuc Old Ea, aliàs Holland Dyke, aliàs Kyme Dyke, quia dividet partes predictas usque ad Willoboth, & tunc ascendendo directè per fossam predictam vocat' le Old Ea usque ad South Ea; & deinde sicut le South Ea venit à quâdam sikâ vocat' le

le Shedding-fleet, & ab eodem loco directè rectâ ferè lineâ ad Wragmerstake, aliàs Blackstake, habitâ levi & parvâ declinatione ad sinistram, videlicet orient' : Et jur' predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd tunc procedendum sit versùs austrum per Gobionsbothe, aliàs Malbothe, usque ad Gristherne, aliàs Grist, declinando paululum inter Gobionsbothe & Grist versùs occident', & tunc ascendendo versùs australem per quendam sikam que ducit directè inter Little Follingworth-hill & Greate Follingworth-hill, quorum prius dictum est in Holland, & posterius dictum in Kesteven; & tunc ascendendo versùs austrum per dictam sikam directè ad Crucem Lapideam super Bridgedike, que posita fuit in honorem Dei & beate Marie Virginis, & semper sit meta & bunda intra partes predictas : Et jurat' predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd tendendum est ab illâ cruce, non tamen omninò australitèr, usque ad Leharthsted in Nestleholme Hearthsted, sunt quedam declinationes hinc & illinc, satis cognite illis quorum interest, & incolis & vicinis in partibus predictis, & notate per cursum aque, & quasdam sikas ibidem bene videndas; & deindè ab illo loco vocat' le Harthstead predict' versùs austrum eundum prostat poles, & quendam crucem, vocat' Dowsby-crosse, que posita fuit in honorem Sancte Elene imperatricis, ut semper sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas usque ad Earthload, olim Cherlbeche, & transeundo le Earthload abindè australitèr ad Priour Dyke, aliàs Midfenndike, & directâ vjâ per medium dicte Prioursdyke, tendendo novâ sykâ predictâ nova drana ad New Dyke-end, similiter vocat' Prioursdyke, aliàs Fendyke, aliàs Northfleete, aliàs Blackfleete, omnibus quorum interest satis cognit' his nominibus; & eundum adhuc per le Black Fleet usque ad fossatum alvei sive fluvii de Gleane eo loco ubi predictum fossatum inter promontory extenditur occidentem versùs; & tunc paululum eundum est orientalitèr per idem fossatum ad fundamen crucis lapidee juxta fossatum fluvii predicti posit' contiguè ad Gotheramscoat; que quidem crux erecta fuit in honorem Sancte Trinitatis, ut sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas; & ab eodem crucis fundamine per flumen aque directè versùs orientem transeundum est ad ulteriorem ripam sive partem aque predictæ, que dicitur Geane, aliàs Burne, aliàs Ea, aliàs Cate Bridge-water; & satis liquet, quòd ab hoc loco, id est, à Gotheramscoat trans omne versùs eorum usque ad Gotheramsend apud fossatum in eâ parte fluvii consecratum & erectum est vera meta, bunda, & divisio dividens partes predictas; nam jur' predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd cum eò ventum est, scilicet transeund' in partem sike ubi est Pinchbecke & Spalding South-fenn, mete & bunde predictæ vertuntur austrum versùs, non tamen directè, sed fossatum predict' eò tenditur, & ducit usque ad quendam angulum vocat' Merehurne-corner; & à Merehurne-corner tunc & mete & bunde iterùm vertuntur versùs occidentem, eoque tendunt, non tamen directè, sed ut fossatum predictum ducit usque ad quedam repagula, sive barras, & crucem lapideam in quodam loco vocat' Gotheramstead directè ex transverso, sive ex opposito le Hastcoat versùs austrum; que quidem crux apud Gotheramsend predict' posita fuit in honorem Scti Nicholai, ut sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas: Et ulteriùs predicti juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd mete & bunde dividentes partes predictas de Kesteven & Holland se extendunt à predictâ cruce lapideâ positâ in Gotheramsend ex opposito le Hastcoat predict' (ut predicatur) à directo ad partem quandam sive foramen effossum apud Woodload-

grains, aliàs Croffe in the Fleggs, olim vocat' Oggatt, rectà propemodùm lineà, sed pertenui habità declinatione per paululum arcuata est ad sinistram, videlicet ad orientem sicut Croffe-lake, aliàs Everard's Lake, se extendit à predictà cruce apud Gotheramfend usque ad dictam partem sive foramentum apud Woodload-grains, aliàs Croffe in le Fleggs, interfecando sive transeundo quasdam severas intilia in marisco predict': Et jur' predicti dicunt, quòd predict' Croffe-lake, aliàs Everard's Lake, cujus extrema attingere solent; & Gotheramfend predict' & Croffe in le Fleggs obstruitur in profundo marisci, & ferè limo, bitumine, & fabulo implentur, antequàm ventum sit ad puteum predictum: Et igitur cupiunt renovari sui ruinas, levem putant fore errorem, si limites, mete, & bunde predictæ extendantur à cruce predict' apud Gotheramfend directà lineà ad puteum predict' apud Croffe in le Fleggs predict', sicut ante actis temporibus fiebat: Et juratores predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd tibia cujusdam crucis lapidee apud Woodload-grains, aliàs Croffe in le Fleggs, directà adhuc manet, que posita fuit in honorem Sancti Guthlaci in ipso loco ubi puteus predictus effossus & factus est, ut semper esset meta & bunda dividens partes predictas; sed defecta fuit diabolico conatu quorundam Depingensium, qui nec Deum nec Christum ejus nec sanctam Dei Matrem reverentur, aut volunt horum etiam aliquot predicta nobilissima comitissa merito supplicio, tam ecclesiastico quàm seculari, puniri fecit & quibusdam furibus Deping, cujuslibet in eternum interdixit: Et ulteriùs juratores predicti dicunt super sacramentum suum, quòd mete & bunde predictæ dividentes partes predictas se extenderunt à predicto puteo apud Woodload-graines, aliàs Croffe in le Fleggs directà lineà trans fossatum vocat' Aspath, aliàs Deeping-bank, usque ad crucem lapideam vocat' Croffe in the Ea prope aquam de Welland positam, eòque eundo ad dextram habetur mariscus de Deeping, ad sinistram mariscus vocat' Gogfland, qui est pars asili, refugii, sive sanctuarii de Croyland; que quidem crux constructa fuit in honorem Sancti Kenulphi primi abbatis de Croyland, ut sit meta & bunda dividens partes predictas: Et ulteriùs jur' predicti dicunt, quòd ista superius veritate mete & bunde, limites & divisiones loci & placee predict' sunt reverà mete & bunde & divisiones & limites dividentes partes predictas, vel loca & placea ubi esse solent & debent; & sic semper habentur & noscuntur, & ex quo non extat memoria in contrarium, nec aliquid quo possunt moveri aliud sentire.

In cujus rei testimonium, juratores predicti his partibus sigilla sua apposuerunt die & anno supradicto. Super que commissarii predicti, omnia prefata loca ipsi videntes, & totum tractum preter bis jam peragrantes, & à loco in locum ambulantes, & scriptos rotulos, & recorda, & allegata, & rationes, & quicquid dici potuit, ex quavis parte diligentè audientes, & limites & metas ipsas observantes & considerantes, & de omnibus & rebus & circumstantiis cum juratoribus & omnibus quorum interfuit consulentes, post perambulationem peractam, tandem ex assensu nobilissime comitisse, cujus peculiaritè & privatè maximè interfuit, & ex consensu consiliariorum suorum, & ponderantes quòd limites & divisiones partium predictarum non alitè quàm secundum veredictum sint, nec possint esse, nec debent, nec possunt ex legibus hujus regni poni alibi sive locari quàm ubi ex antiquo jure fuissent & nunc esse constat; decreverunt, statuerunt, ordinaverunt, & autoritate commissionis predicti adjudicaverunt, quòd omnes ille mete, bunde, divisiones, & limites, superius recitate, inter partes predictas

à pre-

à predictâ aquâ de Witham ad Welland, vel è contra, ut in verdicto predicto continetur, recitantur, & nominantur, in posterum semper pro ipsis veris, justis, antiquis, & certis metis, boundis, divisionibus, & limitibus partium predictarum, habentur, noscantur, & sine dubitatione recipiantur imperpetuum per presentes, prout decet & debet.

Que omnia & singula in cancellarium dicti dñi regis ad reverendissimum patrem, miseratione divinâ, Cantuariensis archiepiscopum, totius Anglie primum & metropolitanum, dñum cancellarium Anglie, mittimus & significamus humiliter per presentes.

In cujus rei testimonium, & in majorem ejusdem confirmationem, prefata nobilissima comitissa sigillum suum his presentibus apponi curavit, unâ cum sigillis commissionerum seorsum appensis, ut in cancellariam deferantur, ut predictur.

Reports of divers Controversies and Law-suits between several of the venerable Fathers the Lords Abbots of Croyland, and their Convent, and several other Abbots, Pryours, and Convents, temporal neighbouring Lords of Mannors, and their Men, Tenants, and Vassals, for Rights of Common and for Common Rights.

Certaine Collections out of an Old Record at Croyland.

In the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of Henry the Third, Henry de Longo Campo, abbot of Croyland did make a complaint against Hugh Wake, lord of Deeping, for impounding beasts of Gogfland, which is within the limitts of Croyland; whereupon there was an end made betweene them in the king's court at Lincoln before certaine justices, as may appeare more plainely in the same records; where alsoe it may appeare, that Hugh Wake did remise and quitt claime from him and his heires for ever all right and clayme that hee had in the aforesaid marsh to the said abbot and his successors for ever, with certaine reservations which plainely shew that the soyle of the said marsh did onely belong to the abbot and his successors.

In

In the xiiijth yeare of king Richarde the Second, in the dayes of abbott John Astrey, inquestion was taken by an ambulation for the setting out the markes of the divisions betweene Holland and Kesteven; as alsoe the limitts betweene Croyland and Deeping; wherein likewise it appeareth, that the aforesaid Goggsland is noe part of the lordship of Deeping.

In the xvijth yeare of the said king, and the second yeare of abbott Overton, the inhabitants of Deeping came in a riotous manner, and overthrew Kenulphstone, which was sett downe as the first division betweene Croyland and Deeping, and broke the same in peeces; whereupon, the abbott then complayning to the king, hee did graunt an affize to bee holden concerning the same matter, where it was adjudged, that some of the best sort of Deeping should bee committed to the castle of Lincoln, untill a new crosse was sett up againe; which was done by Deeping men without all delay, as may appeare farther in the said record.

In the third yeare of Henry the Fifth, the aforesaid abbott Thomas and the inhabitants of Spalding did make an entrance upon the aforesaid Goggsland, where doth appeare in the same record, that it is *solum separatim abbatis Croylandæ*; whereupon there grew a greate suite betweene the said abbott and the said inhabitants of Spalding, which at the last came to be arbitrated in the dutchy chamber before certaine men appointed for the purpose. In the whole processe whereof the said Goggsland is called and adjudged to be *solum* and *dominium Croylandæ*; wherein alsoe are sett downe the bounds and markes of Goggsland, shewing manifestly that it is within the lordshipp of Croyland, devided from Deeping and their owne proper soyle according to the said markes and bounds, as alsoe within the said towne of Croyland; as in reading through the said arbitrament doth abundantly appeare.

The end of the suite was in the dayes of abbott Richard Upton, about the xth yeare of Henry the vijth. In the third yeare of abbott John Linlington the inhabitants of Spalding did make an insurrection against Croyland in Goggsland, where in the said record it appeareth, that a judgement in affize did pass against Spalding men; and they were condemned in $\frac{xx}{iii}$ & xl. for their trespas, and xl. for their costs in suit, which they paid to the abbott of Croyland, as may farther appeare in the same record.

In the 3^d yeare of Richard y^e 3^d and of abbott Richard of Croyland, the inhabitants of Deeping to the number of 300 did enter into Goggsland, and there violently carried away reed gathered by Croyland men, and committed many outrages; in which place of the record the said Goggsland is said *de dominio proprio monasterii Croylandæ indubitanter existere*.

To note all the places in the records of Croyland, which doe prove and confirme Goggsland to bee the proper soyle and lordshipp of Croyland, it were an infinite worke; for, first it was granted by Ethelbaldus in the 716th yeare of Christ, and soe continued, and confirmed by all the kings successively, as in their charters may appear particularly. Therefore wee leave to write any more of them; onely noting one place in the charter of king Edred, wherein you shall find that hee confirmed to the monastery of Croyland of the guift of St. Markard his knight all his lands of Deeping, with 20 houses, and 400 cottages, and two churches, that is to say, whatsoever

whatsoever hee had in the said towne and feilds from the water of Welland towards the South to the feilds of Langtoft towards the North, and betweene the feilds of Tallington towards the West, unto Aspath in the marsh towards the East; which Aspath is the bounde betweene Croyland and Deeping.

These are inrolled in divers places; besides they are to be found in sir Robert Wingfeild's booke, which belonged to the monastery there.

Certaine Collections out of the Records of Croyland concerning the Common of Goggisland.

First, it appeareth in the charter of king Ethelbald, a° Dñi 716, that Goggisland was devided from Deeping fenn by certaine markes and bounds; which markes did likewise serve for the division betweene Holland and Kesteven. The said king did alsoe give leave to abbott Kenulphus and his successors to build their towne in Goggisland, and to enclose as much of the same as they would; and, as the words of the record, *cum-omni commodo evenire vel extorqueri poterit tam subter terram quàm supra, &c.*

It doth alsoe appeare, that the said Goggisland is *infra villam Croylandiæ*.

The same was confirmed by the kings succeeding, viz. Offa, A° Dñi 793, to abbott Patricius; by Kenulphus to abbott Sywaldus, A° Dñi 819; by Wirlafius to the said abbott, A° Dñi 833; which king did grant to Croyland the first immunity, and that the bounds of their sanctuary should extend from Kenulph's stone (which is the bound betweene Croyland and Deeping) to Oggott; and soe forth according to their ancient bounds of Goggisland, that what offenders soever did flee thither should bee as safe under the protection of the abbott within the said bounds, as in the king's closett or privy chamber.

The same was confirmed by Birtholphus to the afore-named abbott, A° Dñi 851. In whose charter, amongst other grants, are these words: "Comuna etiam pasturæ omnium animalium vestrorum pertendit ultra dictos terminos mariscorum vestrorum versùs occidentem usque ad edificia de Great Deeping, prout à fundatione monasterii vestri hæcenus possedistis."

In all this it is not found that Deeping did challenge any common in Goggisland; butt it is manifest, that in the next charter, granted to abbott Theodore of Croyland by king Beoredus, A° Dñi 868, and those words contayned: "Similiter confirmo predicto

predicto monasterio de dono Morcardi, militis mei, totam terram suam de Deeping cum 200 mansionibus, & cotagiis 400, & duobus ecclesiis; videlicet, quicquid habuit in eadem villâ, & in campis ejus ab aquâ de Welland ad austrum usque ad campos de Langtoft ad ejus aquam Lenn, it' inter campos de Tallington ad ejus occidentem usque ad Aspath in marisco ad ejus orientem," &c. Which Aspath is the first bound of Goggsland; whereby it may bee gathered, that all, being now belonging to the abbott (viz. both Croyland and Deeping), and haveing common more then they could devour, they might common together without troubling the one or th'other.

From the time of king Beorredus till the time of king Edredus, wee doe not find any thing of the matter afore-named; for it is plaine, that the said Edredus in his charter granted to abbott Turkatullus, A° Dñi 948, all his predecessors the kings before him had given and granted notwithstanding many lands, were disperfed away from the said abbey, and the monastery destroyed betweene the said kings' times; but the bounds of Goggsland were againe renewed, and new markes of divisions set downe by abbott Turkatullus in a verrie dry yeare. After this time, king Edgar granted his charter to abbott Turkatullus, A° 966; wherein, amongst other things, hee confirmed unto him Goggesland by the same markes and boundes which within the former graunts are named, and allsoe the said freedoms and immunities, which in former time the abbotts had enjoyed, in A° Dñi , king Canutus did confirme to Brithmerus abbott of Croyland, amongst other things, Goggsland, with the same markes, bounds, and liberties, as before in king Edredus his time. In like manner king Edward the First confirmed Goggsland to Awlgate, 1040.

In the dayes of William the Conqueror, Richard of Ruloes, being married to the daughter and heir of Hugh de Ever *, lord of Burne and Deeping, attempted to inclose parte of the common fenn, to enlarge his towne of Deeping; which hee did not performe, untill hee had given to Ingulphus abbott of Croyland xx markes, to obtayne his good will and lycence for the same. The said king William did confirme to Croyland the charter of king Edredus, A° Dñi 1114. King Henry the 1st did confirme to abbott Galfridus the charter of king Edredus, and did grant unto him and his successors a larger priviledge then any before him; the same was after confirmed by king Stephen, Henry the Second, and king John; as alsoe by Henry the Third in the eleventh yeare of his raigne.

In the 15th yeare of the raigne of Henry the Second, it doth appear by the record, that there was a suite betweene the abbott of Croyland and Baldwin Wake, concerning the common of Goggsland; which at last was recorded in this manner: that is to say, "That the said Baldwin Wake at Lincoln before Jeffery bishopp of Ely and others did remise and quit-clayme from him and his heirs for ever all right and title which hee claymed in the marish aforesaid to the abbott and his successors for ever, with certaine reservations mentioned in the like case of Hugh Wake; viz. in the eighteenth yeare of the reigne of Henry the Third, the abbott of Croyland Henry Longcamp, and Hugh Wake the lord of Deeping, men at controverfie for

* Evermue.

the said Goggisland, where, in the record it is extant, did come in suite against Hugh Wake, to know by what right or title hee claymed the impounding of cattle in Goggisland; as alsoe, that hee did not observe the conditions of agreement made betweene Baldwin Wake, grandfather to the said Hugh, and the said abbott; and, after manie treaties concerning the same matter betweene the said parties, it was agreed betweene them at Lincoln before the abbott of Bardney and others in this manner (viz. according to the words of this record): "*Quod predictus Hugo remisit, & quietum clamavit de se & heredibus suis, eidem abbati & successoribus suis, & ecclesie sue de Croyland, totum juris & clamei quod habuit in predicto marisco, cum pertinentiis, in perpetuum; salvâ tamen eidem Hugoni & heredibus suis, & hominibus ipsorum, communâ pasture in eodem marisco ad omnimoda animalia suachasimia & rechasianda, sine impedimento ipsius abbatis & successorum suorum recipiend'.*"

In the reigne of Richard the Second, at the parliament holden in the 13th yeare of his raigne, 1390, a perambulation was granted for the finding out of the bounds betweene Holland and Kesteven, and the inquisition taken before Robert de Willoughby and others at the Stone Crosse super le Bridgdyke. In which perambulation the bounds of Goggisland are set out by the jury in the behalfe of the abbey of Croyland. It may bee objected, that, in the dayes of the said king, Thomas Holland earle of Kent being lord of Deeping, they did impound the abbott's cattle at West Deeping; and did amerce him in their courts, that they did fish in divers waters belonging to the abbott; and many other such like matters may bee alledged, too long to write, which in the record may appeare; but they are recorded for notable injuries committed against the abbott; insomuch that the inhabitants of Deeping were threatened by the earle of Darby, then lyeing at Peterborough, to have their houses burned, and themselves slaine with the sword as enemies to the peace of the king, had they not humbled themselves to the said earle, and procured pardons. All which in the record is set out at large; as alsoe many extraordinary facts committed, insomuch that they are recorded for their outrages to be "*populi innati furoris;*" and that they are "*diabolico instinctu seducti,*" &c.

The like objections may be made in the behalfe of John earle of Somersett, lord of Deeping, against abbott John Littleington abbott of Croyland in the dayes of Henry the Sixth, all which are likewise recorded for injuries; and the earle himselfe, being made duke, did write a letter by his steward of Deeping, that noe occasion of injuries should be offered to the abbott and his ministers, as in the record more plainly appeareth.

In the yeare of our Lord one thousand three hundred and eight, there was a suite depending betweene the abbott of Croyland and the prior of Spalding for the tithes of sheepe in Goggisland; and, amongst other proposicions produced in that case, one Roger Garder of Sutton, 60 yeares old, being demanded how Goggisland was divided from other places adjoyneing, and by what boundes and markes, answered, that upon the North of Goggisland is a certaine place called le Woodload, which doth devide the same from a marish called Cressland, and on the South parte of Goggisland in the water of Welland, which devideth it from a marish called Borne-ferry, and on

the West parte of Goggisland is a certaine place called Kenulphstone, which devideth him from a marish called Deeping Fenn; and on the East of Goggisland is a certaine water Spaldinghe, which devideth the same from the marish of Croyland Fenn, &c.

It doth appeare by the record, that, notwithstanding many injuries offered unto the house of Croyland, yett untill the dayes of Henry the 7th and of abbott Edmund Thorpe, they did enjoy Goggisland in such manner as before they had done, and without loseng any of the right due unto them.

It is not to bee found in the record, that Deeping did ever make any just challenge of common in Goggisland, or did ever shew good evidence to keepe the same (as the saying is) staffe-holding; but onely that they have taken common with the abbott, as hee hath done in Deeping fenn, which in continuance of time hath growne to a custome; notwithstanding the said abbott for his owne common in the said Deeping fenn had many grants to shew, as before is rehearsed; but Deeping none at all for common in Goggisland, &c.

An original letter of John abbot of Croyland, probably John Lytlington, in Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. iv. fol. 57. b. not having come to hand sooner is here subjoined.

WITH dew reverence I comēd me unto your honorable lordshipe, asserteynnyng the same, that I sende your lordshipe by this berar parte of our fenne fyshe; ryght mekely besechyng your lordship favorablye to accepte the same fyshe, and to be gud an favorable lorde unto me and my pore house in suche cause as I herafter shal have cause to sewe unto your gud lordship; and I, with my brethern, shall daily pray to owre Lord God for the long contynnaunce of your good lordship in helth.

At Croyland, the xxvth day of Marche, by your dayly oratour.

John Abbot.

The

The Valluacion or State of all and singuler the Lordshipps, Mannors, Lands, and Tenements, and other Possessions, as well spirituall as temporall; with whatsoever belonging to the Monastery therein, in the yeare of the reigne of King Henry the 8th the xxvjth, and in the xxijd yeare of John Wells lord Abbott of the said Monastery, A. D. 1517.

The rent of office there by yeare	—	—	—	—	lxxiijs. 7d.
The rent of the lords tennants	—	—	—	—	lxs.
The rents of the tennants at will	—	—	—	—	lviijs. iiijd.
The profit of the faire and market ordinary	—	—	—	—	iijs.
The rent of the victualling-house at Clout <i>per annum</i>	—	—	—	—	liijs. iiijd.
The rent of our fishing at Croyland, called Pursant	—	—	—	—	cxxviijl. ciijs. 4d.
The rent of a pasture, called Little Pursante for the great parte of the yeare surrounded with water	—	—	—	—	liiij.
The profits of the court there, with the common fines one year with another	—	—	—	—	liiijl. 13s. 4d.
The fee of Richard Peacocke, bayliffe, <i>per annum</i> ,	—	—	—	—	xxxiijs. iiijd.
The fee of the said Richard, bayliffe of the libertie	—	—	—	—	xiijs. 4d.
The rent of divers tenements in Croyland	—	—	—	—	liiijl. xiijs. 4d.
The rent of a horse-mill by the yeare	—	—	—	—	xl.
The rent and farme of the edifices, mansion-house, of Dowesdale, the severall fishings in the Ea and the Pingle, demysed to Richard Tebb	—	—	—	—	xlvijs. viijd.
The temporall fishing in Pursant demysed to Robert Reeling	—	—	—	—	viiijl. xiijs. iiijd.

The Rectory of Croyland.

For the tythe of milke, and private tythes of the parishioners, one yeare with another	—	—	—	—	liiijl. ix d.
The box of St. Mary in the Gates there	—	—	—	—	xxs.
The box of St. Alban	—	—	—	—	xxs.
The box of St. Guthlake	—	—	—	—	xs.
The box of St. Bartholomew	—	—	—	—	xs.
Funeralls and devyes of the parishioners celebrated in the church one yeare with another	—	—	—	—	viijs.
Oblations of the parishioners in the feasts of the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification of St. Mary, and Mary Magdalen, one yeare with another	—	—	—	—	viijs.
The profits of the spirituall court one yeare with another	—	—	—	—	iijs. iiij d.

COM' LINCOLN'. In Compertorio monasteriorum de terris & possessionibus nuper abbatis de Croyland, in com' predict', spectant' sive pertin', de a^o dñi nuper regis Henrici viij^{vi} xxxij^{do}, inter alia continetur ut sequitur; a^o 1523.

Ballivia de Pursant cum fs. & portionibus in tempore Riçi Peacock de Croyland ballivi ibidem, à festo S^ci Michis Archi, anno regni regis Henrici viij xxxj^{mo}, usque festum S^ci Michis Archi extunc prox' sequent', anno regni ejusdem regis, scil' per unum annum integrum, prout patet inferius: Ac in titulo *firma piscarie P.* sc' de ciijl. xvijš. iijl. de le Pursant de firm' diversis piscatorum in le Pursant diversis personis de anno in annum dimissis; videlicet, vijl. vjš. viijl. de firm' un' piscacionis ibm vocat' St. James Prell in tenurâ predicti Riçi Peacock; vjl. xijš. iijl. de firmâ piscacionis in campo vocat' Greate Sleeping Stannyng in occupatione Robti Peotree; vijl. vjš. viijl. pro piscario vocat' Ivell in tenurâ Willi Seman; vjl. pro piscariâ in campo vocat' Ryland in tenurâ Willi Munby; xl. xijš. iijl. de Johe Bayle & Willo Pindar pro piscariâ in campo vocat' Haverland; iijl. de Edro Daynes pro piscariâ in Little Feild; vjl. de Johe Frissland pro piscacione in campo vocat' le Wells; vijl. vjš. viijl. de Thom' Wilks pro piscacione in alio campo vocat' le Wells; viijl. de Robto Washingborow pro piscacione in campo vocat' Bulfat; vjd. de Johe Andrew pro piscacione in campo vocat' Rede Croft; cvjš. viijl. de Robto Clarke pro piscacione in campo vocat' Lowe Croft; & vjl. de Johanne Smith pro piscacione in campo vocat' Sellerer Croft; necnon xxiiijš. de Riço Hurt, vjš. de Thomâ Bonnett, iijš. de Thomâ Carr, iijš. de Riço Davison, iijš. de Johanne Pestle, & vš. de Agnete Bell; & hos omnes in officio Cellararii solvend' ad festos Annunciationis beate Marie & S^ci Michis Archi, equis porcionibus, per annum, prout in Rentali prenominat' remanet; & ij^o mensis Julii, anno xxxj^{mo} regis predicti, coram predictis commissionariis, & per sacrum abbis & ballivi super habitu examinacione; & de xlvjl. vjš. viijl. de firm' divers' piscacionum in le Pursant dimiss' personis subscriptis per spec' indent', adhuc coram auditore non demum stat demiss', prout sequitur; videlicet, viijl. de Willo Harpoll pro piscario in campo vocat' Rowlcroft; viijl. de Robto Pinder in campo vocat' Thick Lands; vjš. viijl. de Johe Hinder pro piscario in campo vocat' Morehurn; viijl. xijš. iijl. de Johe Diggle pro piscacione in alio campo voc' Byssings; & xiiijl. vjš. viijl. de Thomâ Bosse pro alio piscario in campo vocat' Stampings; solvend' ad festos ibm maximè usuales equalibus portionibus, & in officio predicti Cellararii, prout in Rentali prenominand'.

Summa, cxxvijl. iijš. cum xxiiijš. pro cotag'.

A True Coppy of his Majesties Letters; viz.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir Robert Wingfeild,
Sir Richard Ogle, and Sir Thomas Lambert, Knts.

Trusty and well-beloved, wee greete you well. Whereas there is a suit depending betweene the tennants of our mannour of Croyland in our county of Lincoln and the inhabitants of Kesteven touching the rights of common; and the same is now to be tryed at the next assize. Forasmuch as wee are informed that you have in your hands some records and evidences which may give light to our tennants concerning their rights; wee are to praye you, that, in furtherance of them for their benefitt and of us, to our right, you will shew unto their counsell whatsoever you have in your hands that may give any light or evidence in our or their behalfe; and wee shall take it in good part at your hands. Given at Royston the 21st day of February, in the first yeare of our raigne of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland xjth.

To the Honourable his Majesties Justices of assize for the county of Lincoln.

After my verry hartly commendations, I send you inclosed a petition preferred to the king's majestie by his tennants the inhabitants of Croyland, complayneing, that, haveing a common marish ground peculiarly belonging to themselves, and is their cheefest manteynance, the inhabitants of townes adjoyneing have of late charged and put in a multitude of cattle upon their said common, soe belonging to them onely to ther greate damage, as by the same petition subscribed by mee you may better perceive. The king's majestie hath beene much importuned with complaints in this behalfe, and hath commanded mee to signifie unto you his gracious pleasure is, that you att the next assize there call before you parties on both sides, and be informed of the truth of this complaint, and give such order present, that his said tennants of Croyland may enjoy the said common quietly without molestation or disturbance of any the townes adjoyneing, as heretofore they have beene accustomed, untill it be tryed and ordered by due course of law, whereby their petition may be justly releevd in this there extremitie; howbeit, if there shall appeare unto you apparent and manifest right to the contrary, that his majesties pleasure is, you proceed thereon for the quieting of these disturbances according to your wisedomes; and, if there be cause to, certifie his majestie your opinions in the cause; and soe I committ you to God. From the court at Greenwich, the 7th of July, 1606.

Yours to be commanded, Roger Wilbraham.

Th

The Award of Leonard Bawtree, esq. made the xvijth day of February, 1609, *annoque Regis Jacobi Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ septimo, Scotiæque 30^o*, between Thomas Lovell, esq. and Henry Wallet, his man, on one part; and William Wiche, of Croyland, on the other partie; for and touching the fishing of a place called Woodloads, *alias* Whitehouse-lake; as followeth:

It is ordered, that the said Thomas Lovell, his executors, and administrators, should pay unto the said William Wiche, his executors, or administrators, in respect as well of all charges and costs of suit commenced by him against the said Henry Wallett for the said fishing, as also of all damages sustained by the said William in the forbearing of the said fishing, upon the shewing of his award, the summe of three pounds ten shillings. And so the said Thomas Lovell, nor any of his servants, not to be impeached or sewed hereafter for any trespasses formerly committed touching the said fishing. In witness whereof the said Leonard Bawtree hath hereunto set and subscribed his name the day and year first above written.

LEONARD BAWTREE.

ADDITIONAL [251]

Rental of CROYLAND ABBEY, I EDWARD I.

Abstracted from the original in the library of the late MAURICE JOHNSON, esq. now of the rev. Dr. JOHNSON, of Spalding.

Editum est hoc Rentale An^o 1^o r. Edwardi Primⁱ,

& An^o Radulphi Abbatis Croylandie xiii^o.

Rentalia de
Gedney cum ptinⁱ
Langtofte
Baston
Beaumontfe
Burthorp
Colwodyk
Sotterton
Algerskirk
Fossedyk
Kyrton
Holbech

16 acres in Gedney, late Sir Robert Roos, kt.

8 in Eastdrove in Gedney.

12 there.

5 in Brodegate at Braddrove.

10 in Meldyke.

Other places named are, Crossmedowe, holmecrosse, lytyllane, hodecrosse, petstond, Calphm, lowyate, chylberde, Gedney, Wyke, Challgate, blasfegate, flaxmanhyrd, Luttonhyrd, Gedyke, Bykgate, Hennorfdrove, Gigelhyrnt, Kyrkgate,

In the merthe, a messuage called le Salt Cote inter coem viam de Berde brygge.

Free

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

Free lands in Gedney.

Rent 22s. 7½d.

Margery Wittylbury in Claypole near Clapolegate.

Also in Gedneye fenne.

W^m Thymylby in Smaldrove.W^m Snard in Westdrove.Rob^t Coker.The tenants of the land of the gyld of S^t Tho' the Martyr in Sutton church.

John Tayloe.

Tho' Clerke.

Campenons Roberdeffow.

John Glepps.

John Albater, vicar of Gedney.

John Toupp.

The abbot of Thorney.

John Gobyn.

John, son of Rob^t Richardson, a cottage in Chapelgate.

Moleton.

Rent 5s. 8d.

John Nalden.

Beatrice, wife of John Symfon.

W^m Greyneson.

Tonyfwerk.

Xtina Storyfsh in le Tonyfwerke.

W^m Robertson.

Rich' Storyfsh.

Cayefwerke.

Tho' Dernelowe.

John Laurenons.

Grayefwerke.

John Geme.

John, } son of Rob^t Dernelowe.
W^m, }

Coddynnggyfwerke.

Coddynggyswerke.

Tho', son of John Dernelow.
Rob' Wykyngs.
Tho' Hoode.
John Huntte.

Rashyswerke.

John Thomas.

Cokeswerke.

John Grey.
W^m Hode.
Tho' Calfe.
W^m Thurkell.

Baxsteryswerke.

Giles Rethode.
Rob^t Fresdyke.

Someryswerke.

W^m Hode.

Benettyswerke.

Tho' Toby.
Tho' Burmond.
John Baldeware.
Roger Dernelowe.

Stevenyswerke.

Tho' Knapton.
Tho' Calfe.
John Beele.

Freshdykeswerke.

W^m Hogeßon.
John Knapton.
John Beele.

Sum^r 76s. 7½d.

Pokotteswerke.

John Knapton in Stevensgate.
The abbot of Croyland.

K k

Gow-

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

Gowgiferwerke.

Rob' Bathe of Lutton.
 Sachus Rageman.
 John Perkeyn.
 W^m Colson.

Mannyngywerke.

John Browne.

Legetywerke.

John Browne, or Crowne.

Pyperywerke.

Ric' Knapton.
 The heirs of Tho' Knapton.
 The tenants of Margaret Male.

Elgerywerke.

W^m Coynys.
 Heirs of Tho' Knapton.
 Rob^t Wylson

Goffelyngywerke.

Heirs of W^m Beamond.

Graceswerke.

Rob' Cawe.

Gastywerke.

John Knapton.

Coddyngywerke.

Rob' Makepeace.
 Rob' Baldewar.

Hunterpferwerke.

Rog' Dernelove.

Deeneland.

RENTAL OF CROYLAND ABBEY, i EDW. I.

255

Deeneland.

John Towir.
Stephen Melton.
Tho' Toby of Bryggysgate.
Tho' Dernelowe.
John Croke.
Tho' Calfe.

9s. 5½d.

Terr' Redd' redd' & Aux' tñ.

In Rodlemsdm, at Podhyll, in Huntysholme, in Gracesdrove, in Hodyscroffe,
in Cobbetoft, in Rabene, in Brymbledyke, at Lambardys, and Lambardysgate,
Joffysgate, Colynsongate, Teyntongate, Heycroft, Pykysgate, Scewlyke.

Sum' 19s. 10½d.

Sevenscoreacreland.

Renttland. Sum' 4li. 1dq.

Rymyngland. Sum' 32s. 5½d.

Cotages. Sum' 42s. 6d.

Rob' Loveden.
Tho' Taker.
John Ireby.
Beatrix, wife of John Symson.
John Peerndan.
W^m Thrykell.
Clement Pynder.
Rob' and Ric' Slegh.
John Beele.
W^m Thakker.
W^m Cooke.
Cath' Alen.
Rob' Smyth.
John Greynson.
Tho' Toby.
Rob' Goffelyn.
Rob' Cloyer.

Salltrentland.

John Dobyn
John Dobyn

— — — — —
— — — — —
K k 2

iiiiij fal'.
ibj fal'.

Heirs

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

Heirs of Tho' Male	—	—	111b ³ fal'.
Rob' Loveden	—	—	1111b ³ fal'.
Tho' Dobyn	—	—	111b ³ fal'.
Tho' Dobyn	—	—	1111b ³ dim' fal'.
Rob' Goffelyn	—	—	1111b ³ dim' fal'.
Rob' Smyth	—	—	vb ³ fal'.

Summa totalis p̄di tny spart.

Videlet xxxii mod'.

In the margin 1111 qrt' & 11 mod'.

xxxii strykt'm'.

Werkeland.

In 1^{mo} qrt°, and so on to the 33d quarter.Nota q^d quelit acra terr' de Wark (Werkeland) soluit dno per annū xid.

S'ma acr' terr' p̄di xvi score & x acr'

S'ma den' pven' de redd' 15li. 2s. 6d.

Burghlyon fee, terre libere.

W^m Thymelby, esq. at Southee, Rob' Coker of Flet, Rob' Bokkyng, John Paternoster, John Wyttelbury, Tho' Drymond, Rob' Friday, Hen' Grene, John Slepe, Agnes Crowne, John Alger, Rob' Toby, W^m Randys, John vicar of Gedney. Drava vocat' Cowdrove—via de Brymbyldyke—Wyottygate—Stewland and Stewlanddrove—Brodtotdrove—via regia de Gedney voc' Ravensbrygge—Joketdrove—Kytlyngdrove—ubi una salina de novo construct' iacet—via vocat' le grafte—le delfe.

Terra arpentat' id' Ventland.

Rob' Wylleffen, Alice Walsh, John Perkyn, Rob' Sherman, Marg' Darbois.

Burghlyonfee continued, and cotages 9 in number, held by Rob' Smith, Rob' Cloyer, Tho' Ely, Isabel Jordan, Tho' late John Cott, Tho' Atte Brygge, John Sawnderfon, Tho', son of Tho' Toby, Marg' Drawne; 7 at the yearly rent of 2d. one at 6d. and one of 12d.

Terra vocat' Saltrentland, held by each tenant furnishing a bushel of salt.

Firme.

Est ibidem una piscar' voc' Caffshim reddit p ann' talliū p an' xiiid.

Et est una pars mont' molendini ventritici jacent' ibm & dimittit Robto Richard-son p an' iiii.

Soeage.

Socage.

Robt Cakerow held a messuage and 6 acres "de foca voc' Burglyon sook iac' infra villa' de Holbeche int' terr' elemos' con' Croyland' & terr' Robti Stakewelle abut- tant' sup' quānd' stratam voc' Cakerowgate.

A piece at Gathilpytt paid but a halfpenny annual rent.

Liberton in Pynchebeck.

Sum' ixš. 0½d.

Præsture terr' de Pynchebeck.

Willmo prest' p 11 ac' et 1 pd' &c.

Rico prest' &c.

Johnne prest' &c.

Sum' xvš. vđ. ob.

Warkefyld at Bonesyln in Pynchebek.

Sum' xviiiđ.

Liſe ten' in Surflet.

Sum' iiiiđ.

Liſe tenentes in Spaldyng.

Sum' xi. vš. iiiiđ.

Preſturæ tenent' in Spaldyng.

Sum' xiii. viš. viđ. ob.

Warkefilnes in Spaldyng.

Sum' 2l. 2š. ½d.

Liſe tenent' in Cowbyte.

(No sum.)

Liſe tenent' in Pykale.

Sum' 4l. 3š. 2đ.

Liſe tenent' Langtoft.

Sum' 2š. 6đ. alloc. 26š. 11đ. ultra 4š. reddi quādm Willi Waryn q̄ in man' dñi & dimittitur ad fyrmam.

S'm' acr' 4 ac. 17

Langtoft. Bondagia.

De Johnne Slep p 1 bondag' nup Johis Baldewyn xxš. Et p aux' 2½d.

De Athelina Lokk p 1 bondag' nup Johis Chylderhows xxš.

De

De Johina Andrews p 3 qrt uni' bondag' nup Robti Salman & 1 qrt eiusdm bondag' nup Robi Morauntt xxs.

De Johne Clerk p meso cu di qrt uni' bondag' cont' 111 acr' nup Stephi Waller. Johne Thomson p di qrt cont' 111 acr' nup Willi Crinker, Robto Bryde p 1 qrt eiusdm nup' Willi Mayes, & Robto Andrew p mediet' eiusdem nup Thome Gonyld, &c. &c.

Sum' to' hui' redd' xxiiii li.

Sum' Aux' vicecom' xs.

Et no^d q^d quodlt bondag' de p^dict' viginta quatuor bondag' solvit dno p aux' xxiiid. In toto xliiiid. aux' xliiiid.

Et quodli bondag' de p^dict' viginti quatuor bondag' solvit dno per manus receptor' Croyland ad Natal' D'ni 1 gallinam xxiiii gallas. Sum' acr' . . . per a cccciiii^{te} xli^{no}.

Langtoft.

Swettmansted cont' 28 acr'.

Julyansted cont' 28 acr'. Aux' 2s. 2½d.

Godesowsted cont' — 14 acr'.

Synglested — 14 acr'.

Peyntersted — 24 acr'.

Ayldmersted — 14 acr'.

Ruffmusted — 24 acr'.

Rodesonsted — 18 acr'.

Prested — 9 acr'.

Togosted — 14 acr'.

Oswaldsted — 16 acr'.

Cokrested — 14 acr'.

Warynsted — 24 acr'.

Smythsted — 28 acr'.

Herwardsted — 24 acr'.

Rogersonsted — 14 acr'.

Holbechested — 18 acr'.

Herverdsted — 14 acr'.

Gregsonsted at Lanstode 20 acr'.

Josephsted* — 14 acr'.

Di Burthorpsted — 18 acr'.

Di Pepysted — 12 acr'.

Di Pepysted & Di Burthorpsted 30 acr'.

S'ma acr' supradi cccclxxix.

The *Auxilium* or aid is added to each *soke*, and each tenant is charged with his number of acres and *womanfwerke* in money, thus :

"De quibus Johnes Burthorp ter' viii acr' 1 rod' p xiiii s. q. di. Et Womanfwerke iid. ob. q."

S'ma hui' redd' 4s. 6d.

Inde acr' ad id. ob. q' di. q'.

* Alias Efistede, or E/fistede.

S'm^a hui' redd' 7s.

Inde acr' ad 2d ob. q^{to} plus in to. 1d. ob.

S'm^a redd' 22 fok' & di 4l. 3s. 5d. di q^t.

S'm^a redd' vocat' Womanswerk 7l. 17s. 7d. q.

S'm^a aux' de eiisdem fok 36s. 3d.

S'm^a redd' vocat' Werkfylne de ^{xx}/_{xx}1 xlii ac' xxxvš. De quat' min⁹ in ^{di}
q^{di} quodit dictor' fokamor' solvit dno p manus Receptoris Croyl' ad Natale dñi tres
gallinas. In toto LXVII.

Et quodit eor' dat' ad paschā xx ova. In toto ^{xx}/_{xx}11 x ova.

Et q̄ntur brasiant nup aliquo de p̄dict' fok xxii d. Dei dat' dno Tolce^r.

M^a q̄ quodlibet bondag' solv^t ad auxilium dñi 5d. ob. 1 q^r dimid'.

Then follow *cotagia* and *firme* in Langtoft.

"Terra dñical in manib' tenen' iſm vocat' Wongland & Stonywong."

Swyneryggys.

Dekewong.

Southbaltoft.

Stonkyrkwong.

Stretewong vel Berycoh Wong.

Ravenſwong.

S'ma acr' de Wongelanda ^{xx}/_{iii} v acr' ad vi d.

S'ma de monny xlii s. vi d.

Liſe tenen' Barton.

Cotages, Coſſetilla, Socage, Bondag', Firme.

Decem bondag' ſolvent auxilium x l.

Quatuor non ſolvent auxilium llii l. xlii s.

Unde aux' xxx s.

Liber' tenen' Drawmountſe in Baſton.

Gratis tenen'.

Burthorp & Manthorp.

Theſe laſt paid an aid ; and ſome of them 1 cock and 5 hens, or only 2 hens.

S'm' ult' p̄vent' cur' iſm & ult' v s. vii d. alloc' de diſſ' ten' ut ſupra.

Et p̄tea ult' ii gallu & 1 gall' alloc' ii gall' & x gallin' & ii quart'ia avenar'.

Eſt iſm maner' dimiſſ' p̄ lxxvi s. viii d. & ii q^r avenar'.

Et eſt iſm un' boſcus vocat' Dudemanholme cont' ^{acr}.

Et ſunt iſm diſſa allneta quæ vocant' iſm Carres.

Thurleby.

Eſt iſm unus boſcus vocat' Northawe cont'

Opera

Opera pro cōia in marisco de Thurleby.

Memorandum qđ omes tenentes terr' in Burgthorp, Drynthorp, cum habent aratrum arabūt unum diem, videlīt robinando per unū diem circa festum S̄ci Joh̄nis Baptiste & habebunt cibum.

Itē debent arrare ad semen hiemale quilibet per unū diē et quilibet percipiet per diem 11 denarios.

Itē quilibet p̄dictor' tenentiū metet per unum diem in autumpno & quilibet cor' dabit ad natale dñi unam gallinam.

Et pro istis rebus factis p̄d̄ci tenentes habnt communem in marisco de Thurleby. Dovedyke firme itē.

Libe tenent' in Sutterton. S'm' xx s̄.

Liber' ten' in Algerkyrk cū firma 1. acr' terre itē. S'm' vi s̄. 11 d̄.

Libe tenen' in Fossedyke. S'm' xxiiii s̄. 11 d̄.

Libere tenen' in Kyrkton. S'm' v s̄.

Ratme * tenen' in Sutterton, Algerkyrke, & Fossedyke.

De Ofricho Welby p 11 acr' terr' arr' cū incre' 1111 d̄. p officio balliv' iac' in campo voc' Wyldeholme x s̄. 1 d̄. ob.

S'm' cū incremento p ballio inveniēdo xxix s̄. 1 d̄.

Tenen' in Sutterton, Algerkyrke, & Fossedyke, sol' aux' acr' ad x s̄.

S'm^a acrar' LIX. 111 rod'.

Sol' xiiii d̄. ob.

In Wyfbeck.

Rentale dñi abbis Croylandie renovat' in festo S̄ci Michis a^o regis E. 1111^{ti} xvi p Johem Tygo tunc ballivū & Ricardo Croyland tunc senescallo.

Among the "libere tenentes" in Holbeche "the prioress of Grenefeld." The sum is 4 l. 14 s̄. 8 d̄.

Reddituale de native tenentibus in Holbech ut de mañio dñi abbis Croylandie dicte ville de Holbech renovat' p Johem Tygo tunc ballivū a^o r. Edwardi quarti post Conquestum xix^o.

S'm^a acr' de Townlands ^{xx}viii acr' & 1 rod' acr' ad xix d̄. S'm^a xiiii l. vi s̄. 1111 d̄. ob. q.

S'm^a acr' de Fenlond LXVIII acr' & di. acr' ad xv d̄.

M^d q̄ quilibet acr' acr' de Townland solvit ad auxiliū dñi ix d̄. Et quilibet acr' de Fenlond solvit ad auxiliū diu' ix d̄.

S'm^a to' auxilii tam de Townland qm de Fenland videlīt pro qual' acr' ix d̄. viii l. xvi s̄. ix d̄. ob.

S'm^a redd' de Townlande ut sup videlīt p qual' acr' vid. xxxiiii s̄. ix d̄.

S'm^a redd' de Fenland videlīt pro qual' ar' vid. xxxiiii s̄. ix d̄.

S'm^a to' reddi & auxilii xvii l. x s̄. ix d̄. q.

* Q. Ratione?

Henricus,

Henricus, Dei grā, Rex Anglie & Francie, dñs Hibnie. Omnibus ad quos pntes litte pvenint salutem. Inspeximus tenorem recordi & processus loquele que fuit nup coram thesaur' & baronibus dñi Edwardi Primi quondam regis Anglie progenitoris nri, anno regni sui tricesimo, inter hom' nup regem & Rogum de Kerdeston consanguineum & unū heredum Gilberti de Gaunte & Juliane de Gaunte sororem & altam heredem eiusdem Gilberti, de eo qd ipi responderunt de relevio suo de ptribus nris contingentib', de terris & tenementis que pdictus Gilbertus tenuit de prefato nuper rege in capite die quo obiit, ac tenorem, irrotulamenti feodor' militū que fuerunt predicti Gilberti de Gaunte, in com' Lincoln' & Nottingham, ac Johis de Baros, in com' Lincoln, necnon comitis Wyntecestr', in com' Leicestr', quem coram nobis in cancellariam nram venire fecimus.

Lincoln] Rogus de Kerdeston filius Willi de Kerdeston, consanguineus & unus heredum Gilberti de Gaunte, & Juliana de Gaunte, soror & al'ta heredem eiusdem Gilberti, fuerunt hic diem modo ad quindenā pasche ad respondendum de relevio suo de partibus nris contingentibus de terris & tenementis que predictus Gilbertus tenuit de rege in capite die quo obiit. Et Rogus venit & Juliana p attorn' similiter, & dixerunt se here tercium picipem hereditatis pāce, videlt Petrus filius Petri.

In libris feodorum penes Scaecm dñi regis residentes Originalm liber compositus fuit & compilatus sed Inq̄sicionib' ex officio captis tempe regis E. filii regis Henr' qui ibm pro evidentiis hetur & non pro recordo videlt int' feod' militū in com' Lincoln' continet' int' al' sic; scil',

Feoda de Gaunte, in com' Lincoln'.

Baston } Robtus de Dreby ten' iiii ptem ii feod' milit' in Baston & Carleby de
& } vet' feoffamēto postea dñi Radulphi Cromwell & modo gardiani & colleg'
Carlby } de Tatteshalle & heredi de Withm ac gilde beate Marie de Baston.

Robtus Wyth'm & Johnes Boby capellan' tenent in Baston iiii^{am} ptem ii feod' milit' de Johne dño de bello monte.

With'm] Johnes de Wyth'm ten' dimid' feod' milit' in With'm de vet' feoffamento postea Robti Glande quondam Robti Breton.

Ricus Thernyf & Thomas Harlaxton tenent in Withm dimidm feod' militis nup Cranewell modo Moliners.

Abbas de Valle dei ten' ibm xvi ptem i feodi militis quondā Johis de Wythm & ipe de dño de bello monte.

Abbas de Croiland ten' ibm xvi ptem unius feodi militis q̄ fuit Johis Wyth'm.

Et Thomas Wake de Chisworth pro ix acr' terr' in Northmedowe & ii acr' prati in Gerrad's parke & iiii acr' in Estdepyng vsus Stowe p annum v̄s.

Chestreton] Hundred de Chestreton int' record' scaccarii anno regni regis E.

Cotenham] Abbas & convent' de Croyland tenent & defend' in villa de Cotenham undecim hidas, ut terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis.

Et clam' tenere in liberā elemosinā in capite de dño rege per longum tempus & hent furcas & tumbrell & tenent visum francipl' & capiunt emend' panis, & cerevisie, quo warranto nesciunt. Unde dñi abbas & convent' tenent in dnico de dictis undecim hidis duas hidas terr' & arra' & quinq' hidas in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis ptin' ad dñam villam & piscaria sua in mariseo valor' p ann' xl d.

L. 1

Et

Et sint ibi duo molendina ad vent' p̄cii vi s. iiii d. & in man' tenentim tres hidas & dim' terr' acr'. Et sint unu' gardinum quod continet ii acras terr' & reddit dictis abbs & conventui p̄ an' unam marcam. Idem Gilbertus de Cotenham tenet de eadem xi acras terr' & p̄ anm ii s. vi d. Et vide ubi plures tenentes & tenentes in villenagio.

De Scirpe- } Et qd mariscus de Cotyngham incipit ad Cláybrigge & extendit
ro ville de } usq' magnu' pontem de baldirhach & de dicto ponte per magnam
Cotenham } ripam usq' ad chap' de la chare extendit usq' Dolbyrge.

In rotulo } Et qd dñs rex hiet wardemony p̄tin' ad castrum Cantabr' in manu sua.
de sc̄tr' } quam wardmony rex Johes primo p̄cepit; & incepit ad castrum Can-
tabr' & extendit per regiam viam Huntýgdon usq' Serebrig & de Serebrig usq'
Westwikeb̄rge per viam de Rampton usq' Delafise & de Delafise usq' ad magnam
ripam & sic revit per illam ripam usq' Squashlode & de Squashlode p̄ magnam
ripam usq' ad pontem Cantebrigie.

Dicunt sicut pdixere qd Robtus de Insula tenet & defend' in eadem villa de Co-
tenham novem hidas, ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, p̄tin' ad eandem
villa' de libertate Eliensi. p̄ homagio & scutagio faciendo ep̄o Eliensi pro dimidio feodo
militis, & idē ep̄us tenet in capite de dño rege. Unde dñs Robtus tenet in dño de
dictis novem hidis duas hidas terr' & quinq' hidas, ut in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis,
& piscaria sua valet per an' xxxv s. & an tenen' duas hidas & duas acras terre ara-
bilis. Et ibidem libere tenentes & villenagia.

Dicunt qd Symon Waleys tenet & defend' in eadem villa de Cotenham unam hidam,
ut in terris, pratis, pascuis, & mariscis, de libertate Eliensi, pro homagio faciendo
dño de Insula, & dñs Symon redd' dño Roberto per ann' de terris unde dñs
Symon tenet in dñico de dicta hida xl s. acr' di' terr' arabilis, & habet unum mo-
lendum ad ventuum, prec' i marc'.

Et in tenentibus xxxii acras & de terr' ara'.

Et hiet unum gardim qd continet dim' acr'.

Et habet liberos tenentes & villenagia.

Dicunt qd Gilbertus de Cotenham tenet & defend' in villa de Cotenham duas
hidas terr', ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, pro homagio & scutagio faciend'
Joh' de Brydeleya pro dimidio feodo militis, & dñs Johes tenet de Gilberto pech',
& dictus Gilbertus tenet de ep̄o Eliensi prout ipse ep̄us de dño rege in capite. Unde
Alicia que fuit uxor dñi Gilbri ten' duas hidas nomine dotis & solvit ad auxilium
vicecom' per ann' vii s. Et dicta Alicia hiet in dñico de dictis hidis diam hidam
terr' arr' & unu' molendinu' ad vent' prec' . . . marc'. Et in' tenent' dim' hidam &
unam virgatam & duas acras terr' ara'. Et residm in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis.
Et piscaria sua valet per annu' iiii s. Et hiet unum gardim quod continet unam
acram & di. Et hiet liberos tenentes & villenag'.

Dicunt qd Waltus de pecham tenet & defend' in villa de Cotenham duas hidas
ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis pro homagio faciendo Walto le Chamberlayn
pro dimidio feodo militis. Et dictus Waltus ten' de Gilberto peche & dictus Gil-
bertus de ep̄o Eliensi, & ipse ep̄us de dño rege in capite, & facit auxilium vicecom'
iiii s. Unde dictus Waltus tenet in dño de dictis hidis duas acras terr' & i rodi.
Et in' tenent' ccxiii acr' & i rodi terr'. Et residuu' in mariscis. Et piscaria sua
valet per annu' iiii s. Et hiet liberos tenentes & villenag'.

Dicunt

Dicunt q^d rector ecclie de Cotenham tenet & defend' in eadē villa duas hidas, ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, de epō Eliensi, qui est patronus ecclie. Unde dēus rector tenet in dñio de dēis hidis LXXVIII acr' terr'. Et in tenentibus LXXVII acr' dī terr'. Et habet liberos tenentes & villenag'.

De tennuris de rege & scutagio.

Ihm qūd habent furcas, tumbrellum, collistrigium, &c.

Dicunt qūd abbas de Croyland habet sicut

Ihm dicunt qūd epus Eliensis tenet visum plegii de tota villa de Cotenham excepto toto homagio dicti abbatis, & capit emend' panis & cerevisie.

Ihm inquirunt qui reparet calceta vie regie & constrat', &c. Dicunt q^d calcetum & pons Alderbech est regalis via & debet reparari per epm Eliens' & per tenentes suos. Et ihm passagium per batillos fuit fract' & homo transiens cum equo dedit pro passagio suo ob. & homo sine equo q', & aliq^d illud passagiu' fuit ad firmam dimissum p balliu' epī pro xxs. per ann' & modo dicta calceta & pons repata sunt de novo per episcopum Eliensem.

Cotēham] Copia compositionis inter Henricu' abbtē Croylandie & rectorem de Cotenham de una hida terr' in eadem pro qua reddit nobis annuatim unam marcā.

Omnib' Xpi fidelibus ad quos ire presentes pvenierint, Henricus Dei grā abbas Croylandie & ejusdē loci convent' salutem in dño. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pvenire q^d cum, defuncto Stepho Rydell rectore ecclie de Cotenham, qui de monastio de Croyland tenuit in villa de Cotenham unam hidam terr' cum ptin' solvendo annuat' pro eadem dimidiam marcā; nos Henricus abbas Roberto de Cripill clerico ipsius & success' dictar' terrar' questionem q^d deberet in proprios usus monastii nostri afferentes, demum dicta questio dño Roberto cico Eliensi fīm presente assensu sic inter nos & eccliam de Cotenham ppetua compositione amicabiliter conquerit', vidēst q^d ecclia de Cotenham & ipsius rector unam hidam cum ptin' ppetuo tenebunt de monastio de Croyland solvendo pro eadē eidē monasterio unam marcā annuat' pro omni servicio consuetu & opacione ad hos terminos, scilicet ad festum Scti Michis XL deños, ad festum Scti Andree XL deños ad Pascham flondri XL deños, & ad festum Scti Botolphi XL deños. Et si forte aliquis rector p̄dicte ecclie de Cotenham p̄fatum reddit' ad terminos statutos non reddidit, licebit nobis ipm compellere ad solucionem redditus memorati secundum consuetudē regni donec ipu' reddit' p̄solveret; rectores autem de Cotenham qui pro tempore erunt fidelitatem nobis faciend' pro terra supradicta. Et in hujus rei testimonium has lras nras patentes sigillo nro roboratas ecclie de Cotenham duximus concedendas. Testibus, &c.

Thomas Magelen puer in casa dñi abbtis Croyland ihm, xv die mensis Septembris anno r. Henr' vii quinto, afferuit se tener' de p̄d dño i acr' fr' onat' ad vi d. in titulo reddere assize & i peciam fr' on' ad vii d. quos vero quatuordecim, denarios optulit se reddere annuatim coll' dñi ihm coram cotestantibus fr̄ibus Willmō Benet, receptore, P̄ho En'ard senesc', Robto Sutton celler', Radulpho Stirbek, Johne Doughties, Johie Cootes, & Johne Stevenson. Ulteriusq' p̄misit p̄ds dño, fide media ac manu ppria in manu dñi recepta, coram pred' astantib', solver' seu solvi facer'

Et hnt itm duo molendina ad vent' p̄cii vi s. iiii d. & in man' tenentm tres hidas & dim' terr' acr'. Et hnt unu' gardinum quod continet ii acras terr' & reddit dictis abbs & conventui p̄ an' unam marcam. Idm Gilbertus de Cotenham tenet de eadm xi acras terr' & p̄ anm iis. vi d. Et vide ubi plures tenentes & tenentes in villenagio.

De Scirpe- } Et qd mariscus de Cotyngham incipit ad Clāybrigge & extendit
ro ville de } usq' magnu' pontem de haldirhach & de dicto ponte per magnam
Cotenham } ripam usq' ad chap' de la chare extendit usq' Dolbyrge.

In rotulo } Et qd dñs rex hnt wardemony p̄tin' ad castrum Cantabr' in manu sua.
de sc̄tr' } quam wardmony rex Johes primo p̄cepit; & incepit ad castrum Can-
tabr' & extendit per regiam viam Huntýgdon usq' Serebrig & de Serebrig usq'
Westwikeb̄rge per viam de Rampton usq' Delafise & de Delafise usq' ad magnam
ripam & sic rev̄tit per illam ripam usq' Squashlode & de Squashlode p̄ magnam
ripam usq' ad poutem Cantebrigie.

Dicunt sicut pdixere qd Robtus de Insula tenet & defend' in eadm villa de Co-
tenham novem hidas, ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, p̄tin' ad eandem
villa' de libertate Eliensi. p̄ homagio & scutagio faciendo ep̄o Eliensi pro dimidio feodo
militis, & idē ep̄us tenet in capite de dño rege. Unde dñs Robtus tenet in dño de
dictis novem hidis duas hidas terr' & quinq' hidas, ut in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis,
& piscaria sua valet per an' xxxv s. & an tenen' duas hidas & duas acras terre ara-
bilis. Et ibidm libere tenentes & villenagia.

Dicunt qd Symon Waleys tenet & defend' in eadm villa de Cotenham unam hidam,
ut in terris, pratis, pascuis, & mariscis, de libertate Eliensi, pro homagio faciendo
dño de Insula, & dñs Symon redd' dco Roberto per ann' de terris unde dñs
Symon tenet in dñico de dicta hida xl s. acr' di' terr' arabilis, & habet unū mo-
lendm ad ventuum, prec' i marc'.

Et in tenentibus xxxii acras & de terr' ara'.

Et hnt unum gardm qd continet dim' acr'.

Et habet libos tenentes & villenagia.

Dicunt qd Gilbertus de Cotenham tenet & defend' in villa de Cotenham duas
hidas terr', ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, pro homagio & scutagio faciendo
Joh' de Brydeleya pro dimidio feodo militis, & dñs Johes tenet de Gilberto pech',
& dictus Gilbertus tenet de ep̄o Eliensi prout ipse ep̄us de dño rege in capite. Unde
Alicia que fuit uxor dñi Gilbri ten' duas hidas nomine dotis & solvit ad auxiliu'
vicecom' per ann' vii s. Et dicta Alicia hnt in dñico de dictis hidis diam hidam
terr' arr' & unu' molendinu' ad vent' prec' . . . marc'. Et in' tenent' dim' hidam &
unam virgatam & duas acras terr' ara'. Et residm in pratis, pasturis, & mariscis.
Et piscaria sua valet per annu' iiii s. Et hnt unū gardm quod continet unam
acram & di. Et hnt liberos tenentes & villenag'.

Dicunt qd Waltus de pecham tenet & defend' in villa de Cotenham duas hidas
ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis pro homagio faciendo Walto le Chamberlayn
pro dimidio feodo militis. Et dictus Waltus ten' de Gilberto peche & dictus Gil-
bertus de ep̄o Eliensi, & ipse ep̄us de dño rege in capite, & facit auxiliu' vicecom'
iiii s. Unde dictus Waltus tenet in dño de dictis hidis duas acras terr' & i rodi.
Et in' tenent' v̄ xiii acr' & i rodi terr'. Et residuu' in mariscis. Et piscaria sua
valet per annu' iiii s. Et hnt liberos tenentes & villenag'.

Dicunt

Dicunt q^d rector ecclie de Cotenham tenet & defend' in eadē villa duas hidas, ut in terris, pratis, pasturis, & mariscis, de epō Eliensi, qui est patronus ecclie. Unde dēus rector tenet in dñio de dēis hidis LXXVIII acr' terr'. Et in tenentibus LXXVII acr' di' terr'. Et habet liberos tenentes & villenag'.

De terris de rege & scutagio.

Ihm qūd habent furcas, tumbrellum, collistrigium, &c.

Dicunt qūd abbas de Croyland habet sicut

Ihm dicunt qd epus Eliensis tenet visum plegii de tota villa de Cotenham excepto toto homagio dicti abbatis, & capit emend' panis & cerevisie.

Ihm inquirunt qui reparet calceta vie regie & constrat', &c. Dicunt q^d calcetum & pons Alderbech est regalis via & debet reparari per epm Eliens' & per tenentes suos. Et ihm passagium per batillos fuit fract' & homo transiens cum equo dedit pro passagio suo ob. & homo sine equo q', & aliq^d illud passagiu' fuit ad firmam dimissum p balliu' epī pro xxs. per ann' & modo dicta calceta & pons repata sunt de novo per episcopum Eliensem.

Cotēham.] Copia compositionis inter Henricu' abbtē Croylandie & rectorem de Cotenham de una hida terr' in eadem pro qua reddit nobis annuatim unam marcā.

Omnib' Xpi fidelibus ad quos ire presentes pvenierint, Henricus Dei grā abbas Croylandie & ejusdē loci convent' salutem in dño. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pvenire q^d cum, defuncto Stepho Rydell rectore ecclie de Cotenham, qui de monastio de Croyland tenuit in villa de Cotenham unam hidam terr' cum ptin' solvendo annuat' pro eadem dimidiam marcā; nos Henricus abbas Roberto de Cripill clerico ipsius & success' dictar' terrar' questionem q^d deberet in proprios usus monastii nostri afferentes, demum dicta questio dño Roberto cico Eliensi fīm presente assensu sic inter nos & eccliam de Cotenham ppetua compositione amicabiliter conquerit', vidēst q^d ecclia de Cotenham & ipsius rector unam hidam cum ptin' ppetuo tenebunt de monastio de Croyland solvendo pro eadē eīdē monasterio unam marcā annuat' pro omni servicio consue^m & opacione ad hos terminos, scilicet ad festum Sēi Michis XL deños, ad festum Sēi Andree XL deños ad Pascham flondri XL deños, & ad festum Sēi Botolphi XL deños. Et si forte aliquis rector p̄dicte ecclie de Cotenham p̄fatum reddit' ad terminos statutos non reddidit, licebit nobis ipm compellere ad solucionem redditus memorati secundam consuetudē regni donec ipu' reddit' p̄solveret; rectores autem de Cotenham qui pro tempore erunt fidelitatem nobis faciend' pro terra supradicta. Et in hujus rei testimonium has lras nras patentes sigillo nro roboratas ecclie de Cotenham duximus concedendas. Testibus, &c.

Thomas Magelen puer in camera dñi abbis Croyland ihm, xv die mensis Septembris anno r. Henr' vii quinto, afferuit se tener' de p̄d dño 1 acr' fr' onat' ad vi d. in titulo reddere assize & 1 peciam fr' on' ad vii d. quos vero quatuordecim, denarios optulit se reddere annuatim coll' dñi ihm coram cōtestantibus frīb' Willmō Benet, receptore, Pho En'ard senesc', Robto Sutton celler', Radulpho Stirbek, Johne Doughties, Johie Cootes, & Johne Stevenson. Ulteriusq' p̄misit p̄ds dño, fide media ac manu ppria in manu dñi recepta, coram p̄d' astantib', solver' seu solvi facer'

facere in octavis Sci Michis prox' futur', pro decimis saline de Wigtofte, quadraginta solid' sterling.

Nomina episcopatum Anglie :

Elye, Bath'e, Cantuarie, Carl'le, Chester, Lincol'n, London, Dorham, Exeter, Eboraco,
Wynchester, Wourcester,

Rochestre, Yzornna, Chestre, Salesbry, presules sunt Anglie tales.

On this last leaf, "Jesus esto michi Jesus. Jesus be my drede." anno xxiiii^{to}.

On a slip of paper fastened in :

Recepit terr' & pastur' dnical' dni abbatis de Croyland p' Simon Clerk ball'

in anno regni reg' Henrici octavi vicesimo quarto.

De Johne P'riche pro viii ac' pasture vocat' Colbroke
ac' & iii rod' apud laxmarbome nuper in tenur' Johis Chilton & redd' hoc anno

xxxv s. iiii d.

De Robto Pye p' vii ac' pastur' iac' in Cowgayte ——— xviii s. viii d.

De Johne Geld p' ix ac' pastur' iac' bus ——— xxi s.

De Robte Some p' vii ac' tr' arrabal' iac' ibm ——— xvi s. iiii d.

De Johne Gygate p' i ac' iac' ibm ——— ii s.

De Thoma Cersone p' i ac' iac' ibm ——— vs. viii d.

De Johne Gole & Willo Helse p' xiiii ac' iac' ibm ——— xxxiii s. iiii d.

De Thoma Marshall p' v ac' iac' ibm ——— xv s.

De Johne Poore p' ii ac' iac' in Blakesgate ——— vi s.

De Agnet Suelby p' i ac' iac' iux' Quar' ——— ii s. iiii d.

De Johne Barfotte p' mannys dni abbatis ——— xlii s. viii d.

De eodem Johne p' xxⁱⁱ ac' ap^d pybbystow ——— li s.

De Robto Ysmaye p' ii ac' iac' in heathsgaite ——— iiii s. iiii d.

De Thoma Byrdde p' xviii ac' voc' cowdole ——— xxxiiii s. iiii d.

De Simon Clerk p' vii ac' Cottemedowe ——— xx s.

De eodem Simon p' xxix ac' in hemeshorres ——— lx s.

De eodem Simon p' xxⁱⁱ ac' iac' ibm ——— xli s.

De eodem Simon p' vii ac' ap^d Battewold ——— xvi s.

De eodem S' p' iiii ac' tr' arrabyll ap^d hemeshorres ——— viii d.

De e' S' p' xvi ibm vocat' thystyldole ——— xxvi s. viii d.

De e' S' p' x ac' voc' Milledyke ——— xxiii s. iiii d.

De e' S' p' le Saltecotte ——— xl s.

De Thome Huddylstone p' lxxxii ac' iac' ap^d Gedney fens ——— iiii s. xii d.

De Henrico Alson p' vi ac' voc' the Delfe ——— vi s. viii d.

De Rlso Knapton p' vii ac' iac' ap^d holmescroffe ——— x s.

De Robto Symson p' vii ac' iac' ap^d hargate ——— xxiii s. iiii d.

De Johne Nicholson p' vii ac' ap^d podestoner ——— xx s.

De Agnet Hartman p' i placeo in stagno ——— ii s. viii d.

Sum' ——— xxxiiii s. lx s. iiii d.

(The fums do not agree with this total.)

Pro

Pro Inhabitantibus Ville de Crowland, 1483.

TO the Kyng oure liege lorde; piteously sheweth unto youre most noble highnes, youre subjects and true liegemen, th'enhabitaunts of the towne of Crowland, in the county of Lincoln. Wheras in the parliament bygun and holdyn at Westmynstre the xxth day of Januarie, the xxiith yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the iiith, late passed to God, amonge other actes by the said late Kinge, by th'assent of his Lordes spirituall and temporell, and his Comens, in the said parliament then assembled, for certayn considerations it was ordeined and enacted, by the auctorite of the same parliament, that no person, of what degree or condition he were of, other than a lordes sone, from the fest of Michelmes then next ensuyng, shulde have or possesse any marke or game of his owne swannes, or any other to his use should have or possesse any suche marke or game, but if he had londs and tenements of estate of frehold to the yerely value of v marks, over all yerely charges. And if it shulde happe, any persone not havynge possession of lyvelode to the yerely value aforesaid, to have or possesse, or any other persone to his use to have or possesse, any suche marke or games, after the said fest; that then it shulde bee leefull to eny of the Kyngs subgietts, havynge londs and tenements to the seid value, to seize the seid swannes as forfeit, wherof the Kyng shuld have the oon-half, and he that shuld seize theym the other half; as in the said acte more largely is conteyned. So it is, most gracious Lorde, that all youre said subgietts inhabitaunts of Crowland aforesaid, by tyme out of mynde, have contynually used to have and occupie, in the fennes and marche ther, greate games of swannes of ther owne, by the whiche the greateste parte of their relyf and lyvyng hath be susteyned in longe tyme passed, as is well known; the whiche games of swannes, if by reason of the seid acte shuld not be from hensforth occupied and had by the said inhabitaunts, as they here beforetyme used to have, shulde cause utter povertie and destruction of the seid inhabitaunts ther, forasmuche as the seid towne of Crowland stondeth all in mershe and fenne, and noon arable lande nor pasture about it, soo that few or noon other profitts may or can be founde in the precincte of that towne, to the relief of the said inhabitaunts ther. Please it therfore youre most noble highness, of youre grete and habundaunt grace, for the relief of youre seid suppliaunts, inhabitaunts of the towne of Crowland aforesaid, and in eschewyng of the grete hurtes and destruction whiche myght growe to the said inhabitaunts ther, by reason of the provide, and by th'assent of youre Lordes spirituall and temporall, and Comens, in this present parliament assembled, ordeigne, and by th'auctorite of the same to bee enacted, that notwithstanding the acte before rehersed, or any other actes before tyme made, it shall

shall bee leeffull to all the said inhabitants of the said town of Crowland which nowe be, and in tyme to come shall be, of what condition or degre they be or shall be of, not havynge londs and tenements of astate of freholde to the yerely value of v marke, to have and occupye fro hensforth to their owne use, all suche games and markes of swannes in the said fennes and marshes, within the lymytts and bounds of Crowland aforesaid, and other places thereto belongyng, in due forme as they have be used to do, before the tyme of makynge of the said acte, without any forfeiture of the said swannes to the Kyng or any of his subgietts, in manner and fourme as is above alleged: And youre said true liegemen shall daily pray for the conservation of youre mooste noble and roiall estate.

Qua quidem peticoe in parlamento predco lecta, audita & plenius intellecta, de assensu Dñor' spualium & temporalium, ac coitatis predce, in dco parlamento assisten', necnon auctoritate ejusdem, respondebatur eidem in forma sequenti.

Le Roy le voet*.

Roll of Bishop Grosseteste.

A° 1. Tho. de Huntingdon, presented by Baldwin de Paunton to the church of Little Paunton *sub pena concilii*.

Rob. de Notingham, subdeacon, presented by the abbot and convent of Croyland to the church of Sutton; pension reserved to the house.

A° 11. Nich. de Oxon. capellanus, collated to the rectory of Panton.

A° 14. Tho. de Well, monk of Croyland, chosen abbot, *vice* Nich. deceased.

A° 2. Monks of Croyland chose Walter Weston for the abbot, contrary to the form of the Lateran council; and therefore the Bishop put in Richard, celerar of Bardney.

The Bishop was at Edelmeton, 3 id. Oct. an. 10.

Reliques at Lincoln taken out of a *cista* in the church.

A° 6. Sim. de Arderne collated to Coleby.

On a bell at Cowbit:

Wox Augustini sonet in aure Dei.

Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis.

Guthlac's stone never stood on pediments or steps, but on piles. A quantity of knives found in digging the meer, all of the same shape with those in the abbey arms, though of different sizes. Those in the pictures of St. Bartholomew were always of the same shape.

* Rot. Parl. & Ric. III. vol. VI. p. 260.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS (and see p. 160):

P. 49. IN the time of Geoffrey de Gorham, 16th abbot of St. Alban's, the abbey of Croyland was in a very low and ruined condition; and in order to restore things to their former splendour, it was necessary to have a new supply of monks. Geoffrey sent them ten men of established character, and another monk named Godfrey, whom at Croyland they elected prior, and who, after the example of Geoffrey, set up a very costly shrine, 1143*.

P. 55. l. 7. Peterborough being first founded, was endowed with certain lakes and water-courses, which extended, as they thought, into the territories of Croyland. Hence arose frequent disputes, which this first fine was made to settle. Another within a month after, 24 June, 3 H. III. 1247, after certain infractions into the other by Peterborough, between Richard Bardeney, abbot of Croyland, and William Hotot of Peterborough, and for adjusting the plaintiff's right.

P. 72. Mem. Quod Mr. Johes Lilford, LL. D. tempore rev' in Christo patris & dñi dñi Johis [Chadworth,] Dei grā epī offic' Lincoln' ac canonici resident' ecclīe cath' Lincoln' in domo capitular' ejusdem coram decano & capitulo ibm 17^o die Martii, anno dñi 1469, personaliter comparuit, ac unam capam rubeam de bawdekyn cum pavonibus & bestiis deauratis & cum ramis viridis coloris intext' habentemq' aurifragium de blodio serico cum lunis & stellis in eadem brudat' in qua nuper reverend' pater dñus Johes Wyssch in abbem monasterii de Croyland, Lincoln' dioc', fuerat consecrat', præfateq' ecclīe Lincoln' ratione huīmōi consecrat' & installat' juxta morem & laudabilem consuetudinem ipsius ecclīe antiquitus usitat' & observat' debit' & consuetam nomine & vice ejusdem abbatis ibm reportavit & eam eisdem palam demonstravit, & subsequenter eandem dño Johi Tram sacristæ dictæ ecclīe ibm-deliberavit. Ex Martyrilogio ecclīe Lincoln'.

P. *77. Roger, monk of Croyland, and abbot of Friskney, in the same county, was a learned man, contemporary with Becket, and favoured by him; in return, he wrote his life, in three or six books or parts, dedicated to Henry abbot of Croyland, beginning in the last year of the reign of Richard I. and finished 4 John, 1213. The three first books (which perhaps were all), with a letter of abbot Henry, sending them to the archbishop of Canterbury, are in the Bodleian Library, Mus. 22. three imperfect, with part of a fourth, on his acts after martyrdom, at New college, F. 2. †

* 1 Cent. Mon. p. 370. Newcome's History of St. Alban's, p. 62.

† Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 640. Anglorum Speculum 1684, p. 464.

P. 79. Croyland came by mesne conveyance to Mr. sergeant Wingfield, and from him to his nephew Beverley Butler, esq.

The king enabled to grant the inheritance of the manor of Croyland to trustees, for Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. and his heirs, upon a valuable consideration paid for the same, 25 Geo. II. N^o 21. 1752.

P. 80. . . Oct. 1643-4, the troops from Belvoir, Newark, &c. marching to the relief of Croyland, were met by Sir John Gell and Sir Thomas Fairfax's forces, and repulsed; major Pudsey and two colonels, 800 horse and 400 men taken, and the relief effectually prevented, as well as the design of breaking into the associated counties*.

April 1644, Colonel King took in Croyland for the Parliament 80 horse and arms†.

At Canon Hill, near Cowbit, six miles in a line from Croyland, were found in the river six or seven cannon-balls, one weighed 20 pounds; perhaps when Oliver Cromwell made Croyland abbey a garrison.

P. 82. The rebus in the roof of the present church is a tree pierced by a crozier out of a tun, for abbot Lytlington; and the letters engraved, Plate II. 15. probably the name of abbot *Ashe* or *Abbas*. That Lytlington made this roof, see P. 69.

Ibid. I. 9. After the epitaph, add:

On another tablet:

In memory of Martha, relict of Zachariah Fovargue, who departed this life, aged 58. *Boyer, Croyland, fecit.*

In memory of Zachariah Fovargue, who departed this life 21 June, 1778, aged 69.

Also Zachariah Fovargue, their son, aged 18 months.

Against the East wall of the present church:

George Baguley, died Dec. 7, 1751, aged 39.
He married Frances, relict of William Cherington.
She died August 1, 1787, aged 60.

Reader, stay, it is but just:
Thou dost not tread on common dust.
For underneath this stone doth lie,
One whose name can never die.
Trace her through all the scenes of life,
You'll find her free from envy, hate, and strife.

* Vicars, Parliamentary Chronicle. History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 50.

† Whitelock's Memorials, p. 82.

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

269

Mary, wife of Robert Darby, died Jan. 19, 1728-9, aged 30.

Cujus anime propicietur Deus.

She, whose unblemisht life a husband blest,
From cares and labour here is come to rest.
Chaste love, and tender mother, all that's good,
She daily shewed, and as well understood.
The poor have lost a friend, i a good wife;
But she, i trust, hath gained eternal life.

HERE LYETH INTERRED
THE BODY OF MR. JAMES
BROWNE, LATE OF CROW-
LAND, WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE OCT. Y^e 25,
1684, AND HEE GAVE
BY SURRENDER, FOR A
CHARITABLE USE, E-
LEVEN ACRES AND A HALF
OF CROWLAND FOR EVER,
AND DID APPOINT IN
JAMES HAMPSON, W^m
MALTRY, AND WILLIAM
AULDNEY, FEOFFES
IN TRUST, TO DISPOSE
OF THE RENT YEAR-
LY UPON S^t JAMES
HIS DAY.

On a wooden tablet against the North wall :

Beneath this place, in 6
foot in length, against the clerk's
pew, lyeth the body of Mr.
Abraham Badley. He died the 3 of Jan.
1704. Also, y^e body of Mary his
widow. She died the 21 of May, 1705.
Also the bo y of Abraham, son of y^e
said Abraham and Mary. He dyed y^e 13 Jan.
1704. Also 2 which dyed in their
Enfantry. Man's life is like
unto a winter's day, some brake
their fast, and so departs away;
M. m. Others

ADDITIONS TO CROYLAND.

Others stay dinner, then depart full fed,
 the longest age but sups,
 and goes to bed. O, reader, y^t behold
 and see, as we are now, so must you bee. 1706.

On a small brass plate in the nave :

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH,
 THE WIFE OF W^m MALTRY, AND 9 OF THEIR
 CHILDREN. SHE WAS INTERRED
 Y^e 6th DAY OF AUG. 1694.

On a flat stone.

In memory of
 Luke Cowley, gent.
 who departed this life
 Oct. 18, 1723,
 aged 84.

The same propitious day which gave him birth,
 After a life well spent, resum'd his breath.

In memory of Mary, the
 relict of Luke Cowley, gent.
 who departed this life
 Feb. the 15, 1730,
 aged 81.

The charnel-house, mentioned in p. 82, is now walled up, but open above. Opposite to it is a slab, with a brassless shield, cross, and rose. The gallery was removed, by Mr. Scribo's persuasion, about 1792, to the West end of the church, and a singing gallery placed over it, and a staircase to both built within the belfry on the East side, which has improved the church both in prospect and sound, and made it capable of holding more people, and removed the noise of feet running up stairs.

The font, mentioned in p. 83, is probably that of the original church, being shaped like those at Winchester and Lincoln, circular, with round pillars at the four corners, removed hither when the church was re-built in the reign of Henry III. There are at the sides of it two pannels of similar work with the roof. The present font is octagon, lined with lead, and sided by four buttresses. Over the font has been made in the South wall a window. On the lower side of a stone lintel in one of the windows of the bell-chamber is an old inscription, partly concealed by one end of the lintel being laid into the side wall, a proof that the bell-tower was built of materials of the old abbey.

P. 85. Two of the South windows were taken down by hand in 1783, and part of the arch below uncased, which will hasten its fall. The pilasters which supported the roof of the South aisle were taken away, and the wall rebuilt in 1783, when the West door was stopped up. The springings of the cloister arches appear in the South wall, though cut smooth 1783. This wall was built up with stones that have been burnt red in one of the fires that destroyed this church.

P. 88. l. 5. The inhabitants told Mr. Willis that the church extended five pillars farther, and though the whole site is deformed with digging up the rubbish, a search into it 1783, verified Mr. Effex's ideas in the ingenious sketch, drawn by him from the description, p. 45 (misprinted). He met with enough to ascertain the tower pillars, as well as those which supported the circular choir, whose form is farther determined by the earth thrown out on both sides in digging up the foundation.

The West front, up to the middle of the West window at the division, is the original arch, and to the top of the largest arches of the time of Henry III. the point lengthened afterwards. In the South-west angle of the North-west buttress appears the Norman work, or original buttress of the West door. The point of the West window from the spring of the old arch, and all the upper figures, are of the time of Henry VI.

P. 91. Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. died Oct. 20, 1769; and was succeeded by his nephew Charles Orby Hunter, esq. who died at Paris Sept. 15, 1791.

P. 94. Mr. Beverley Butler owned the site of the abbey. His widow left it, with two or three farms, to the relict of Mr. Searancke, brewer, of Hatfield, her niece, whose maiden name was Durnford. On her death, 1788, her property reverted to Mr. Durnford, of Winchester, attorney at law, and receiver of the land-tax.

P. 159. The abbot's letter has inadvertently been repeated in p. 246.

P. 172. Amongst the names of the commissioners to determine the controversy between the inhabitants of Kesteven and Holland, *Raign Bury* is mentioned, and in a note, *alias Burrow*. There is no doubt that the person here meant was Sir *Reginald Bray*, who was much in the confidence of the Countess, as well as of Henry VII. and was employed in various trusts by her.

William abbot of Croyland wrote a life of St. Neot *.

Robert Tumbley, a monk here, wrote "Super Cantica Canticorum," in Peterborough library †.

Daniel and George Holland, sons of Holland, of Esteveninge, co. Lincoln, were monks of Croyland, in which church many of the family are buried ‡.

Richard de Croyland petitioned the King against Piers Ruffel, parson of Ecton, who had taken possession of the manors of Milton, Paston, and Ecton, belonging to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, all whose lands were seized into the King's hands, and desired that a commission might be granted to him or John Morris to enquire by what right Ruffel held them §.

The convent prayed to be released from a fine of *quatre livresz deux soubz six deniers*, laid on them five fees and one-eighth of a fee in Langtoft and Wyham for an aid to marry the King's daughter, these lands being held in frank almoign before the Conquest. 7 Edward III. referred to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer ||.

William Calthorpe, June 29, 14 E. II. remitted all his right in the manor and advowson of Gedney, Whaplode, and Holbeach, to the abbot and convent of Croyland **.

Ecclesia de Beby; patronus abbas Croyland; persona mag' H. de Stamford institutus per H. nunc Lincoln' solvens sacristæ Croyland ab antiquo 1 marcam. Abbas Croyland retinet ibidem decimam de dominico suo ab antiquo.

Persona eccliae de Gnipton solvit abbati Croyland 11s. viid.

Carta regis de custodia temporalium, &c. reddendum, &c. 20l. ††

Clameum abbis Croyland de non amerciamentis tanquam baro ††.

Two or three letters from Mr. Ray, of Cowbit, giving an account of Croyland, Cowbit, and Spalding, and his own family, are mentioned in the Minutes of the Spalding Society.

* Bib. Cotton. Claud. A. v.

† Pitts. Gunton, 176.

‡ Blomefield, Norfolk, vol. I. p. 232, 233.

§ Rot. Parl. 1321-2, 15, 16 E. II. vol. I. p. 398.

|| Ibid. vol. II. p. 70.

** Blomefield, vol. III. p. 717.

†† Pasch. Recorda, 6 E. IV. rot. 23.

‡‡ Hilar. Recorda, 12 E. II.

The term SEMPECTA, applied solely to certain Monks of Croyland, having become a subject of discussion in the Gentleman's Magazine; we have thought it deserving a place in these additions to the History of that house.

I. Mr. URBAN,

March 10, 1795.

"THE word SEMPECTA often occurs in the monkish writers, particularly in Ingulphus of Croyland; and it means "an old monk possessed of certain privileges and exemptions on account of his age." You will find it registered both by Sir H. Spelman and Du Fresne in their Glossaries; but, as neither of these learned Glossographers have given us the etymology of it, I shall venture to offer my opinion on that point.

"Now it appears to me to be the Greek *ἡμὶ ἐκατόν*, which signifies fifty, or *quingagenarius*, as if a religious, when arrived at that time of life, was entitled to those immunities above specified; the term *Sempecta* being easily derived from *ἡμὶ ἐκατόν*, by interposing the letter *p* to avoid the chasm, or, as we say, *euphonia gratiâ*. And that a monk, when fifty years old, became a *Sempecta*, appears evidently from the quotations adduced by Spelman and Du Fresne.

"Perhaps it may be thought that fifty is a very early period in life for a Religionist to be thus privileged; but it should be considered, that the parties were often professed when they were very young; and that there was time sufficient, thence to fifty, to pass through any offices or duties imposed upon them, or expected from them, and even a variety of them.

"*S* is usually prefixed to the aspirated Greek *ἡμὶ*; as, for instance, *semibos*; but see Du Fresne for more instances.

Yours, &c. L. E."

Thus that respectable Antiquary, the late rev. Dr. Pegge, in Gent. Mag. LXV. p. 208. And his opinion was thus controverted in the same volume, p. 301, by the heir to his mantle, the Rev. Samuel Denne, F. A. S.

2. Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

"SEMPECTA, mentioned by L. E. as often occurring in the monkish writers, particularly in Ingulphus of Croyland, is in the edition of Ingulphus, published by Sir H. Savile, to be met with eight times in fol. 204 a & b. I wish to learn from some of your learned correspondents in what Benedictine annals or constitutions, prior to the account given of Croyland abbey by its illustrious Prior, it is used. Admitting that there were no other objection to the etymology offered by L. E. than that fifty years may be thought too early a period in life for a religious to acquire the privileges allowed to the aged, this difficulty might be easily obviated, because "*Quingagenarius in ordine Sempecta vocandus*" was not to be computed from the birth of the Monk, but from the years of his being professed (*qui annos a conversione suâ compleverint*;) and, as a novice was not to be initiated before he was ten years of age, a Monk must have been threescore at least before he could be entitled to the indulgences specified by Ingulphus.

W. & D."

The

the general jubilees of the Church, and to that of the old law, Levit. xxv. was, at least during the latter centuries, performed in the monasteries of both sexes. On this occasion the jubilarian, as the person in question was called, after the performance of divine service, was conducted to the altar, where a crown of flowers was placed upon his head, and a lighted taper put into his hands, accompanied with suitable prayers and benedictions. In the end, a staff, the emblem of old age, was delivered to him, to support his feeble steps in future. Notwithstanding all this, I do not find in any of the antient rules, or commentators on those rules, or canonists, whomsoever, either the general distribution of the religious according to their ages, in the manner that is set down by Ingulphus, or the particular rank of *Sempecta*, which is the subject of the present enquiry; and it seems plain to me that Du Fresne and other moderns have been mis-led by the passage above quoted, in ascribing the regulations of a particular abbey to the whole monastic institute. Indeed, it is expressly there said, that the ordinances in question were made for *his monastery of Croyland* by the celebrated abbot Turketul, who had exchanged the condition of the chancellor and victorious general of his country against the Danes for that of an humble monk in the aforesaid monastery. The abovementioned learned author, indeed, quotes the word *Sempecta* from another writer, who was by birth an Englishman, and the contemporary of Ingulphus, namely, Ordericus Vitalis; but with him it occurs in quite a different sense from that of Ingulphus, not as signifying antient monks, but the youthful companions of a secular prince. He has also discovered the original Greek word *συμπαικτας* in Palladius's *Lausiac History* of the Eastern Solitaries, so called from its being dedicated to Lausus, the governor of Cappadocia, written at the beginning of the fifth century; but there it occurs, not as signifying the solitaries themselves, but the young disciples who, in some instances, attended upon them. It is probable, however, that this very passage, which has always been in much vogue amongst recluses, might have furnished Turketul both with the name of *Sempecta*, and the idea of the peculiar privilege which he conferred upon those whom he appointed to be called by that name. The reasons of this abbot's peculiar veneration for the antients in his convent, whose names, to the number of five, Ingulphus records, we are informed, were, that they had instructed him in his religious observances, and that they were the only remaining members of the old monastery of Croyland, whose companions had suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Danes in the heroical manner which Ingulphus describes. We are struck at the amazing ages to which three of this number are said to have attained. Clarenbald died at the age of 168, *alias* 148, Swarting at the age of 142, and Turgar having completed his 115th year. J. M."

To this Mr. Denne thus replied, (Ib. p. 813.)

5. Mr. URBAN,

OR. 6.

"PERMIT me to render my thanks to Mr. Milner for his ready attention to my request (p. 649), and to assure him that he has not diminished the high opinion I have entertained of his proficiency in antiquarian pursuits. Concerning *Sempecta*, a word so long questionable, I can perceive that he has his doubts of the more common

mon acceptation of it; and, though what he has advanced has a tendency to illustrate it, I must own that there are still to my apprehension some obscurities not dispersed. But he has so far succeeded, that I am become less sanguine than I was respecting the pertinency of the conjecture it has been my purpose to offer to his judgement, and to that of other readers of your Miscellany, whom curiosity may prompt to endeavour to investigate the sense of a monkish annalist.

"No grounds do I see for controverting *Sempesta's* being a Greek word; and it is admitted that in a leading particular it will apply to the rule introduced for the ease of the old monks of Croyland abbey. It is, however, plain that in another circumstance it is not by any means suitable; and is it not more likely that, in the tenth century, when Turketul wanted a term for his new class of antients, he should have selected one from the Latin rather than from the Greek language, in which, probably, he was very little conversant, especially if there was a well-adapted word that was obvious? From the narration of Ingulphus it is evident, that *Senex*, and its derivatives, must have been often in the Abbat's thoughts. In one page *Senex*, in different cases, occurs seven times; and in the next page we meet with *prætaſtos Senes*, and *protaſti Senes*; and might he not then, after using *Seniores* in the comparative degree, have significantly adopted *Senectæ* in a superlative sense? (P. 504. "In gradu namque tertio qui 40 annum attigerint usque ad 50 annum in ordine *Seniores* appellantur. Quinquagenarius autem in ordine *Sempesta* vocanda.") Well aware I am that a critical boldness will be imputed to me, and that I shall be charged with cutting asunder a knot hitherto found indissoluble. But, perhaps, when duly weighed, it will not be deemed quite a random surmise.

"Turketul's attachment to this monastery, the intimate and inseparable love by which he was, as the historian expresses it, conglutinated to the antient members of it (p. 497, *ab illo die animus ejus dictis senibus ac Croilandenſi monaſterio tam intimo et individuo animo conglutinatum*), had its rise from the courteous and hospitable treatment he had met with from three old monks, who had continued within its dilapidated walls after its being pillaged by the Danes; it was owing to their being protected and encouraged by a man of such power and interest, that two other old monks were induced to leave, one Winchester, the other Malmesbury, and to return to their pristine habitation; and afterwards, not a step was taken by Turketul in the re-establishment of the fraternity, without the advice and concurrence of these five old, very old monks.

"But *Sempesta* is the word, and in literary as well as other property long possession has the greater majority of points in its favour. It is not to be ousted by hypothetical arguing. To effect this end, the writ of ejectment must be clear and forcible. The question then turning on a matter of fact; what is the proof in support of this prescriptive claim, and can it be countervailed by similar evidence? In print it has subsisted 200 years; for, Ingulphus's history by Savile was published in 1596; and what was the age of the transcript he trusted to? Fulman, in the edition of 1684, is said to have supplied from various MSS. the omissions of Savile, and to have added an entire part at the conclusion. How nearly do these various MSS. approach

to the time of Ingulphus! The original MS. from which alone conclusive evidence is to be drawn, is, I suppose, a *desideratum*; and, should the different MSS. extant correspond in the same reading, this *verbum vexatissimum*, though it may have intruded, will, I suspect, be suffered to maintain its ground. It seems, however, to be rather strange, that *Sempecta*, and that not in the same acceptation, (*hæc vox, non absque mendâ et aliâ notione, Du Fresne,*) should be found in three writers only, viz. in Ingulphus, in Ordericus Vitalis, and in the Greek, in Palladius's Lausiac History of the Eastern Hermits.

"Abbat Turketul directed that his regulations for the Croyland monks should be inserted at the end of the Benedictine rule; and, as the like immunities and privileges were not allowed to the monks of that class in general, it was not to be expected that these new statutes should be entered in the constitutions of any other house of the same order; and I am somewhat inclined to believe that, after the decease of the five original *Sempectæ*, the word itself might have been disused in Croyland abbey. If it be in any subsequent page, it has escaped my notice; but it certainly is not to be found in the circumstantial detail given of the state of the monastery by the historian himself after he was installed the abbat; and in one of the passages there is a reference to the seniores. (P. 515. *Senioribus nostris semper contradicentibus, et chartas et monumenta sufficientia ostendentibus.*)

"Mr. Milner has mentioned, as a matter of astonishment, the uncommon age to which three of these five monks attained; and, perhaps, with your leave, I may in another letter enlarge on those possibly almost unprecedented instances of coetaneous longevity under the same roof. The present paper shall be concluded with this inuendo, that, in the amendment proposed, there is not a greater change than in three marginal variations in Savile's edition, viz.

P. 497, b. *dispositione*, al. *dispersione*.

490, b. *Askillium*, al. *Askitellum*.

493, b. *Brickstamus*, al. *Bristanus*.

"And may I then venture to ask, where is the improbability that the term in question may be *Senecta*?

"Qu. Did the last Historian of Croyland abbey (in Bibl. Top. Brit.) ever meet with the term *Sempecta* in any authentic archive of that house, of a later date than the time of Ingulphus? Does it occur in any history or chronicle thereof, except in that of Ingulphus and the transcripts from the same? *

W. & D."

6. Another Correspondent, Nov. 15, (lb. p. 906.) says,

"With all due deference to your respectable Correspondent W. & D. p. 813, I cannot admit his conjecture of *Senecta* for *Sempecta*; 1. because *senecta* is a very barbarous term for *oldest*, after the repeated use of *senes* and *seniores*; and, 2. because the age of 50 is by no means the most advanced period of old age, being hardly old age; for, great as was the age of Turketul's three associates, the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempecta*. It is, however, worth while to hunt for a

* As far as any Histories or Records have been consulted, it does not occur.

various reading among the Oxford MSS. enumerated in the preface to the History of Croyland; and, till this has been done, the question must remain undetermined. B. B."

7. Mr. Denne thus carried on the controversy: (Ib. p. 290.)

Nov. 19.

"CONSIDERING the situation of Croyland abbey, that it "was on a raw and fenny island, encompassed with bogs and pools," the long-protracted lives of so many of its members is a matter truly astonishing. Of the eight monks who, together with their abbot Theodore, were massacred by the Danes in the year 870, two were centenaries (dom. Grimketulus et dom. Agamundus, qui ambo centum ætatis annos exegerant, gladiis in clauastro transfossi, in loquutorio, sunt inventi. Ingulphi Hist. p. 493. a.). And, in the year 973, there were five monks, of whom the youngest was 113 years old. On being reminded by Mr. Milner, (p. 650) of the ages of Clarembald, Swarting, and Turgar, and to these he might have added Brune and Aio, the other two *Sempeetæ*, I could hardly avoid suspecting that there must have been a mistake either in the Historian's report, or in his authorities. Ingulphus might have had his information by oral tradition, or from the collections compiled by the *Sempeetæ*, or from Turketul's Life written by abbat Egelric II. And, whichever might be the source, it may be presumed that the knowledge of the ages of these veterans originated from themselves. But, difficult was it for most persons to be assured of their respective ages, at a time when there was not, as far as appears, a public register to authenticate the dates of their baptism, or any family Bible, or book of devotion, in which parents were so careful as to ascertain the natal days of their children. In particular, with respect to the members of monasteries, it is noticed by Mr. Milner, that the time of a monk's being professed, and not his natural age, was what was enquired after and minuted. Besides, it is not uncommon in persons, after they admit themselves to be antients, either from a defect of memory, or from vanity, to add more than a year to each succeeding year. Making, however, a full allowance for all these circumstances, it is in evidence that the youngest of the five *Sempeetæ* must have completed his 113th year (for, 115 I take to be an error in the MS. or of the press) at the time of his decease, supposing Ingulphus not to have been incorrect in the dates of some of the principal events which he has related.

"After mentioning that the five *Sempeetæ* died within four years, and that Turgar was the last survivor, Ingulphus observes, that all of them had seen the old monastery, which was destroyed by fire by the Danes in 870 (isti 5 senes, *Sempeetæ*, utrumque monasterium viderant, et vetus quod a Danis destructum fuerat, et novum quod nuper restauratum fuerat, p. 504. b.). And he had mentioned, in a former page, that Turgar's life was spared through the compassion of the junior Earl Sidbroke, who, struck with the engaging form of this very young Benedictine, took off his cowl, and putting on him a Danish habit (styled *collabium*, p. 493), directed him to follow him whatever way he went. But Turgar was at that time only ten years old though a brother professed (frater Turgarus infans 10 annorum facie corporisque formâ venustissimus); and it may, I think, be fairly presumed that, when

when Brune and Aio made their escape from Croyland, they were not younger than Turgar.

"The very long lives of these *Sempectæ* is not, however, the only circumstance that requires attention, there being sufficient ground to conclude that, though the youngest of them could not be less than 90 years old, and some of the others much older, not one of them was subject to any extraordinary decrepitude of body, and that all possessed their intellectual faculties. When Turketul, two years after his promotion to the abbacy, accompanied by a numerous suite, made a progress through every corner of the island, the *Sempectæ* travelled with him in a chariot. To their memories he trusted for a description of the lands which the Community had formerly possessed; and on them was the reliance for a correct account of their antient rights and privileges. This council of elders, whether they might be denominated *Sempectæ*, or *Senectæ*, were the advisers and coadjutors of the abbat in every material article that related to the monastery; and, it was not till after the new regulations for the government of this fraternity had been maturely weighed and approved by them, that they were enacted as standing ordinances. (Edita itaque a prædictis 5 *Sempectis* ista præmissa veteris monasterii historia, statutis etiam venerabilis abbatis Turketuli præactis, per dictos *Sempectas* longo libramine digestis, et in regulam scripto redactis, p. 504. b.).

"Far short of the days, of the years, of the lives, or of the professions, of these *Sempectæ*, were the days of the institutor of this peculiar class, Turketul dying in the 65th year of his age, and the 27th of his monachism (p. 505). And, notwithstanding, when compared with the *Sempectæ*, he was not to be deemed an old man, it is said that he was broken down by the infirmities of age, through the immense labours he had undergone in the vigour of life, and the many wounds he had received. For, Chancellor Turketul, though a prebendary of York cathedral, and offered by his sovereign the bishoprick of Winchester, and afterwards of Dorchester, was, as Mr. Milner has remarked, a successful warrior. The last battle in which he distinguished himself was against the Northumberland Danes, after the retreat of the Scots in 947, when a before-unheard-of number of the Pagans were slain. Turketul was wont to glory that, in this severe conflict, the Lord preserved him; and he expressed the happiness he felt on his being so fortunate as never to have killed a man, or maimed an individual. (Cecidit ibi Paganorum copia inaudita. In tam duro certamine sapius se gloriabatur a Domino conservatum Turketulus, et se felicissimum et fortunatum, quod nunquam hominem occiderit, neminem mutilaverit, cum pugnare pro patria, et maximè contra *Paganos* licitè quisque possit, p. 499. b.). But, will this self-satisfying casuistry of a warlike chancellor stand the test of sound reason and of religion? Are not all the implements of death and mutilation, in the hands of soldiers, employed at the will and command of their general? Æsop's writings, if not in the original, yet in the translation by Alfred, were probably well known to Turketul; and, had he reflected on the fable of the trumpeter taken prisoner, he must have been conscious that the moral was apposite to himself, and pointed him to be the man characterised; and the more so,

as whatever awaited the judgement of the king was irrefragably decided by this confidential minister.

"Soon after, and possibly from the impression and the uneasiness that this scene of carnage had made upon his mind, Turketul informed the king that he would not be any longer a soldier (*certissimè de cætero scire velit dignatio vestra, quod manus mea arma bellica à modò non tractabit, p. 496. b.*); and, in order to effectually prevent his being again engaged in a military expedition, he determined to retire from the secular world; nor could he be induced to alter his purpose by the entreaty of his prince, who urged the expediency of his services in the embarrassed state of national affairs.

"In the Croyland cloister his conduct was respectable; and, as abbat, his mode of government conciliating. For the benefit of conversing with Turketul, several men of learning resorted to that monastery, from whom he did not expect a strict adherence to the Benedictine rule, unless such practice was quite agreeable to their disposition; and it was his endeavour to relax the rigid rules of the order even to the monks themselves, when advanced age required an indulgence. In one regulation which he adopted, he shewed himself to be a man of sensibility and observation; it was, that nothing distressful or vexatious, relative to the business of the monastery, should be recited in the hearing of a *Sempecta*, nor was any offence to be given to one of this rank, that he might in peace and tranquillity of mind be prepared for the last fatal change. (*Nihil triste de negotiis monasterii in ejus audientiâ recitetur. Nullus eum in aliquo audeat offendere, sed summa pace animique quiete finem suum præstoletur, p. 504.*)

"Strong as were, doubtless, the natural talents of Turketul, and much as he had improved them by study, and the society of learned men, he seems to have had as full a confidence in the efficacy of relicks, as well fictitious as real, as any devotee of those times; and in no age was the veneration of relicks more excessive. He enriched his monastery with an ample collection that had been presented to him by persons of the highest rank, and particularly by Henry, emperor of Germany, Hugh, king of France, and Louis, king of Aquitain. Bartholomew, to whose honour the monastery of Croyland was dedicated, was the tutelary saint of this abbat; and, from the Emperor, he happily received the thumb of the Apostle, which he constantly carried with him, and with which he crossed himself in all perils by sea and land. (*Inter quas præcipuè colebat pollicem beati Bartholomæi apostoli, ita ut illum semper super se gereret, et cum illo in omni periculo, et tempestate, et fulgure, se signaret. Dux Beneventanus imperatori illum dederat, cum cum balneo militari primo juvenem accinxisset; imperator autem illum ei adhuc cancellario contulerat, p. 505.*)

"Pleasing is it to turn from this trait of weakness of mind in an illustrious and worthy character to a circumstance in which he appears to great advantage, and to have an opportunity of wiping off a stain inadvertently cast upon his memory. "King Edred," writes Collier, *Eccles. Hist. l. p. 182*, "refused them (the monks of Croyland) their old privilege of sanctuary, being unwilling to protect villains and malefactors from justice, and set them, for some time at least, out of the reach of the
the

the law." And, writes Rapin, History of England, vol. I. p. 113, "the king refused to grant him (Turketul) the privilege of sanctuary, which that abbey had enjoyed before its destruction, being unwilling malefactors should be protected from justice." The reverse is the truth; for, in the passage of Ingulphus to which these historians refer, it is implied that the king offered to renew this pernicious and detestable exemption; and, it is clearly averred, that Turketul would not, in any shape, consent to the acquisition of this antient impunity, or immunity, of the place, that he might not be an instrument of screening any villan, or impious person, from the public laws, and that he might not be compelled to pollute his conscience by cohabiting or concurring with such malefactors. (*Antiquam vero loci impunitatem, vel immunitatem, nullo modo consensit acquirere, ne sceleratis et impiis refugium a publicis legibus videretur in aliquo præbere, et cum hujusmodi maleficiis compelleretur vel in aliquo contra conscientiam suam cohabitare seu consentire, p. 500*). It is, therefore, manifest that, in the judgement of Turketul, "the immunity indulged to places of worship, under a notion of its preventing the shedding of blood, and preserving of peace, was not politic, humane, or necessary, in the then state of society among the Anglo-Saxons." Reeve's History of the English Law, vol. I. p. 19.

"Dr. Pegge, in what he only termed a Sketch of the History of Asylum (Archæolog. vol. III. art. I.) but which contains the fullest account of any extant, has not mentioned Croyland abbey, perhaps because the claim of sanctuary was not restored to that community after its re-establishment under the auspices of Turketul; and yet there are some specialities recited by Ingulphus that ought not to pass unnoticed. This privilege, in its utmost latitude, was granted to Croyland abbey by Witglaph, who, by intrusion, became king of Mercia about the year 800. - Whatever might be the offence of the criminal, if he was so lucky as to escape to this monastery, and, imploring the favour of St. Guthlac, took an oath of perpetual fealty and service to the abbat and his brethren, he was to be protected in every part of the island as in an asylum, and to enjoy the same peace and immunity that he would be entitled to in the royal chamber; and any officer of the king, who should, by molesting him, violate this privilege, was to suffer the loss of his right foot. The privilege was extended to all the waters surrounding the island, in which the fugitive might navigate, or fish, or perform any other service assigned him by his lords the monks. But, on its being proved, on the oath of six credible men, that he was discovered beyond the limits of the five waters, as Snimeï was found without Jerusalem, he was to be amenable to the public laws, and undergo the punishment of the crime he had perpetrated, whether it were death or dismemberment of limb. In case the fugitive committed upon the island, or within the outer banks of the river, murder or theft, or other offence, by which a forfeiture might be incurred, the bailiff of the monastery was to apprehend him, and imprison him in the abbat's gaol, where he was to be judged and condemned *.

"A

* "Volo etiam et præcipio, quod quicumque in regno meo pro quocunque delicto reus inventus, et legibus obnoxius fuerit, si fugerit ad dictum monasterium, et coram abbate dicti monasterii, qui pro tempore fuerit, gratiam sanctissimi confessoris Guthlaci ibidem corporaliter quiescentis invocans,

"A review of the life of Turketul, the first chancellor of a king of England whose name is recorded, and who discharged that office under three kings of the Saxon race, has occasioned my being more prolix than I had intended, when I hinted it to be my purpose, p. 814, to enlarge on the unprecedented age of the five contemporary *Sempecta*. Should you, however, be of opinion that enough has been already written on this illustrious man by different historians, and especially by the diligent Memorialists of Croyland abbey, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britan.* No. XI. you are at liberty to curtail the scroll of your correspondent Senile, or Senect.

"B. B. is mistaken in his suggestion, that the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempecta* in Croyland abbey. The computation was to be made, not from the time of the birth, but of the religious profession of a monk; which ceremony, according to the discipline of the century in question, as Mr. Milner has observed (p. 649), could not take place before the age of 14; though it appears that Turgar, by a special favour, was initiated when only 10 years old.

W. & D."

The present situation of the MS. of Ingulphus, which formerly belonged to Sir John Marsham, has thus been ascertained by a correspondent of Mr. Urban, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVII. p. 839.

8. Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10, 1787.

"Some particulars of the life and conversation of Obadiah Walker, ex-master of University-college, were noticed in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LVI. pp. 6, 7, in consequence of a desired interpretation (vol. LV. p. 937.) of the epitaph in Pancras church-yard, that "hints at his virtues and his failings." An anecdote of him shall now be added, from which it may be inferred, that he has a claim to a niche in the class

vocans, fidelitatem ei et servitium juraverit sempiternum; salvus et securus protectione abbatis et monachorum suorum, in quocunque servitio per totam insulam Croylandiæ ipsum posuerint, sicut in asylo, vel in camerâ meâ propria pace meâ et impunitate gaudeat, nullusque ministrorum meorum ultra illum insequi audeat, nec in aliquo molestare, sub pœnâ perditionis dextri sui pedis, quicunque in meo regno istud meum privilegium tentaverit in aliquo violare. Licebitque dicto fugitivo in quibusque aquis, quæ dictam insulam ambiunt, navigare et piscare, ac aliter, quocunque modo à dominis suis assignatus fuerit, laborare absque ministrorum meorum, vel alicujus alterius calumniâ vel gravamine. Quod si extra dictas aquas, vel metas dicti monasterii captus aliquando fuerit, pœnam, quam quondam meruit, five mortem, five membrorum suorum mutilationem, si ministri mei, vel quicunque sui adversarii per juramentum sex hominum fide dignorum præbare poterunt, quod extra metas suas inventus fuerit, absque ulla gratia sustinebit. Si extra istas 5 aquas et metas prænotatas fugitivus inventus fuerit, tanquam Semei extra Jerusalem, publicis legibus subjiciendus pœnam, quam meruit, patietur. Quod si infra prædictas metas, et prædictarum aquarum ripas exteriores homicidium, furtum, vel aliam forisfacturam fecerit, per balivos dicti monasterii capiendus, juxta demerita in ipsâ insulâ, cujus immunitatem perdidit, patietur, et ibidem judicandus in carcere abbatis condemnabitur." *Ingulphi Histor.* p. 487. b.

of book-purloiners, though A. Wood, and the compilers of Biographia Britannica, the palliators of his religious duplicity, are, as I understand, silent upon this point.

"H. E. one of your intelligent correspondents, favoured me with this anecdote; and he copied it from the Ballard Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian library, vol. V. No. 129.

"The extract transmitted is of a letter, dated July 9, 1694, from Mr. Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, to Dr. Arthur Charlett, master of University college. Mr. Gibson, speaking of MS Collections, saith,

"Sir John Marsham's Collection must be considerable. There's a curious Ingulphus in your library, which, his family says, Obadiah Walker stole from him. I told him what they lay to his charge; his answer was, that Sir John gave it him; and that, as an acknowledgement, he presented him with some copies of the Ingulphus printed at Oxford. It is very probable though Sir John did not design to part with the book; nay, he used to be complaining of Mr. Walker for using him so unkindly. But the old gentleman has too much of the spirit of an Antiquarie and a great scholar to think stealing of MSS. any sin. He has ordered me not to discover where it is lodged.

"In the inscription on the altar-tomb, placed by Dr. Radcliffe in memory of Walker, are the words *per famam et infamiam*, characteristical of the deceased; and, if the Doctor had in his thoughts his tutor's shuffling usage of Sir John Marsham, it unfortunately happens that the evil report was not groundless, *non mendax infamia*. By Mr. Elstob it was suggested, in a letter to Strype, printed in the Life of Sir John Cheeke, 'that Obadiah dispatched with a slight-of-hand some sheets of that learned Reformer's Treatise on Superstition, because it contained what he, being a Romanist in secret, did not care should stare him in the face.'

"The History of Croyland abbey having been compiled by a Benedictine monk, Walker could not have the same inducement to apply or knife, or scissars, or pen, in curtailing or altering this MS.; and, therefore, it may be presumed, that not one of the several sheets is missing in which *Sempecta* is supposed to occur. But, it being now discovered where this stray MS. is preserved, it were to be wished that it might be collated with the other MSS. of the same history that are extant in Oxford; for, I agree with B. B. vol. LXVI. p. 906, that, till this be done, the question about the true reading must be undecided. May I, however, be permitted to repeat that, in my opinion, there is not an etymological meaning so appropriate in *Sempecta* as there is in *Senecta*? To the barbarism of *Senecta* he objects, not considering that barbarous Latin is not uncommon in Monkish writers, or that *Senecta* is really *per se* a classical term, which, as I apprehend, may, without much straining, be rendered, in the passages alluded to, or elders, or seniority, or antients.

W. & D."

FARTHER

FARTHER ACCOUNT OF ST. GUTHLAC.

(From Sir THOMAS CAVE'S MS Collections for LEICESTERSHIRE.)

GUTHLAC was a celebrated Saint and Anchorite, descended from the blood royal of the Mercian kings, born A. D. 673, about the termination of the Saxon Heptarchy, when Egbert, seventeenth king of the West Saxons, reduced the generality of the Saxon kings under his government, and became the sole monarch of this kingdom, having won the affections of all the West Saxons by the gentleness of his administration, and by their assistance brought the other parts of the island under his obedience*.

If we may credit the relation given us by Felix the monk, the sanctity of his future life was foretold by the appearance of a cross near the house of his mother, during her pregnancy with him. However, his younger years were employed in the exercise of arms and military studies; and as he grew up to maturity he took up arms in the defence of his country, and obtained great reputation by his successful conquests, though his moderation even in victory was so remarkable, that he generally restored again to the vanquished one-third part of the spoils he had taken from them; but at length, tired with this dangerous and laborious calling, and reflecting on the transient vanity of worldly glory, and the lamentable end of many celebrated heroes of this world, he bid adieu to war and bloodshed, and ordered his troops to elect a new leader in his room, declaring he would no longer fight under any other banner but that of Religion. Nor could all the arguments of his affectionate followers dissuade him from his resolutions; for, A. D. 697, he, with great eagerness and haste, retired to the famous monastery of Reppington, or Ripondon (Repton), Derbyshire, and there embraced a religious life. Here our Saint spent some time; but, aiming at still greater austerities as the road to absolute perfection, he determined to lead an eremetical life, and, for his greater mortification, chose for the place of his retirement the isle of Croyland, at that time a most horrid and uninhabited place. Of this his seat of retirement he took possession on the feast of St. Bartholomew, A. D. 699†, being then but 26 years old; and ever after esteemed and revered that Apostle as his peculiar patron and defender.

* See St. Guthlac's Life written by Felix not long after his death; published afterwards by Henschenius and Pappebrochius, and thence abridged by Capgrave and Harpsfield. See also *Britannia Sancta*, printed at London, 1745, 4to, p. 217.

† Willis's History of Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 72.

St. Guthlac acquired great reputation*, and was much respected in his religious retreat at Croyland†, where he preferred the exercise of piety and devotion to that of arms and warfare. Historians inform us, that nature seemed to have inclined him for the toils of the latter profession; but he exchanged the military for a spiritual ardour, and in a few years the spirit of war decreased in him, and the practice of religion became his ruling passion.

Neither in this his solitary abode had he fewer or less terrible foes to contend with, than when he directed the scene of war on a more public stage; for, the monk Felix, who wrote his life, assures us, that he was disturbed here by evil spirits, and infernal delusions, to as great a degree as St. Anthony ever was. The same author relates farther, that St. Guthlac was once hurried away from his cell by dæmons, and carried by violence to the very gates of Hell, into which they threatened to cast him, for having invaded *their own* island of Croyland, as they called it; but his tutelar saint, Bartholomew, defended him in this, as well as all other perils, and made them convey him quietly back again to his own cell, so that the saucy devils had only their labour for their pains.

To make our Saint amends for the disagreeable appearances of these vexatious visitors, he had (if our author Felix is not misinformed) the daily society of an angel, who conversed with him, and remained invisible to every one but St. Guthlac himself; for, his disciple Beccelin declares he had often heard him discoursing in his solitary hours with some other person, but was ever ignorant who it was, till St. Guthlac himself told him as he lay at the point of death.

The sanctity of this young hermit was so remarkable, that the venerable Hedda, bishop of Dorchester, and afterwards of Winchester, not only paid him a visit in his retirement, but also ordained him priest, making him sit down at the table with him; a form this Saint had not accustomed himself to since the day he first professed these religious austerities‡. Guthlac was also in the highest esteem with king Ethelbald, who, long before he attained the dignity of a crown, had received prophetic assurances from St. Guthlac that he should one day or other be a king; and accordingly, on the death of Coelred, A. D. 719, he was called to the throne of Mercia.

At the expiration of 15 years, from the time St. Guthlac took possession of his hermitage, his life expired also; for, on April 11, 714, this Christian hero breathed his last breath. He had a sister named Pega, who took the proper care of his interment; nor did he want other evident marks of respect at his funeral, to prove the great esteem he, by his exemplary way of life, had gained from all who were not ignorant of him or his virtues; for, no sooner did King Ethelbald hear of

* William of Malmesbury, fol. 166, b. n. 50.

† Monast. Ang. vol. I. f. 163, 8.

‡ Hedda was a man whose example (says Godwin, fol. 211.) was of more utility to his charge than his eloquence in the pulpit; and, according to Bede, though he abounded not in literature, he had the evidence of his good government demonstrated by many miracles. He died A. D. 705, or thereabouts, and is calendared as a saint on the 7th of July, and lies buried at Glastonbury. Willis's Abbeys, vol. I. fol. 99.

his dissolution, but he hastened with all possible speed to the place of his interment*, and, requiring the attendance of one Kenulph, an eminent monk of Evesham†, founded and endowed an abbey or monastery of Black monks at Croyland, in the county of Lincoln, to the honour of St. Guthlac, who had in his life-time been a beloved counsellor to this monarch; and he made this Kenulph first abbot of the house‡.

In process of time, as this foundation advanced towards some degree of perfection, it was natural, in pursuance of the practice of these religious ages, to covet either the body of their founder, or of some particular sanctified person, to be deposited in or near the foundation, on supposition that their place and establishment would acquire the greater share of respect and veneration from the reliques of such eminent personages. In obedience, therefore, to this custom, the body of St. Guthlac was to be removed to some more honourable part of their house; and, in order to execute this ceremonious removal, his sister Pega, with many other religious persons, about a year after his death and interment, attended, in order to open his sepulchre, and remove his reliques to some more decent repository than his original cell afforded; and found (as the ecclesiastical historians of those times say) his body quite uncorrupted, and only to all appearance overcome with a deep sleep, his joints being rather flexible than stiff, and his burial-cloaths as fresh and fair as on the day of his inhumation. Nor were these the only remarkable accidents that appeared; Ingulphus, and other authors, mention many extraordinary miracles that in those days were performed at his tomb. The reputation he bore was doubtless very eminent; and the old writers who mention his name agree in their characteristic of him, as a counsellor to all who had doubts and scruples, a comforter of the afflicted, and a reliever both of corporal and spiritual maladies, as well as a prophesier of future events.

The veneration and esteem that the publick bore to St. Guthlac did not die with his person; for, those who survived him endeavoured to perpetuate his memory by every act in their power. Thus, we are told§, his figure was placed among numerous images of saints and holy men, which were erected as ornaments on the West tower and front of the church of Croyland; and not only was his statue placed in that manner, but he was farther represented in the arms of two angels, who were conducting him to Heaven: so much was the memory of this good man revered, and so prophetic of his condition after death were his portraitures expressed by those who knew and remembered his deserts||. In the church also

* Ingulphi Hist. Croyland, fol. 484. b. n. 30.

† Monast. Angl. vol. I. fol. 163. b. & 164, sub cart. Ethelbaldi Regis. Willis's History of Abbeys, vol. I. p. 72.—lb. p. 163. b.

‡ The learned Dr. Willis does not mention the year of the foundation of this house; but Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, places it in the year 716 (Notitia Monastica, p. 249), and says it was not only founded to the honour of St. Guthlac, but of St. Mary and St. Bartholomew also. N.B. An antient proof that religious places, and churches, had often triple dedications, and were addressed to the glory and reverence of more saints than one.

Willis's History of Abbeys, vol. I. p. 73.

|| lb. p. 76.

was Guthlac; and even long after his death his name was thought to add lustre to the instruments of the church; for, about the year 976, Egelricus, abbot of Croyland, gave the name of Guthlac to a remarkable fine bell*, which (with many more) he gave to the use of this church. Waldenus, who was elected abbot of Croyland, A. D. 1124, translated the reliques of St. Guthlac hither in the first year of King Stephen; and Robert de Grandineto†, a man of no less wealth than piety, in order to form a repository for these (in those days inestimable) curiosities, procured a most costly shrine for their reception, exquisitely worked, and adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones.

We have seen that over the West gate of the church of Croyland, among the images of many kings, abbots, and eminent men, is the statue of St. Guthlac‡, with a whip and a knife (as he is generally painted), being express emblems of the pains, penalties, and austerities, he subjected himself unto during the course of his retired and religious life§. Not far East from this abbey, upon a little hillock, is a remnant of a small stone cottage, called *Anchor-Church-House*, where formerly stood a chapel, over the very spot in which this Saint had spent the time of his hermitage, and in which also at the expiration of his days he was deposited. It is not improbable that his labours were extended to the service and benefit of all who were within the reach of his doctrine and conversation; and that he preached up the principles of religion and piety to all such devout hearers as flocked to him for that purpose. There is a cross, called St. Guthlac's cross||, of which at present remains only the base, on the side of a bank, near to Brother-House and Cloot-Bar, between Spalding and Croyland, from being one of those boundaries usually erected to mark the possessions of the abbey of Croyland, and correspond with three others, whose names seem to be their only remains.

Such a veneration had this eminent man acquired by his virtues, that any thing relating to him was deemed to possess, inherently as it were, a greater proportion of sanctity than common. Thus his sister Pega had a religious house dedicated to her in the county of Northampton** ; but it was demolished in very early times, and the revenues of it absorbed probably by the larger ones of Peterborough abbey. The site of this little foundation was within the district of a village, which evidently appears to have been indebted to her for its name, and is now called Pea-kirk, i. e. Pega's Church, and lies in the hundred of Nassaburgh. Nor was the monastery of Croyland without some kind of proof that bore witness of their endeavours to preserve the memory of this their patron's near relation; for, Egelricus their abbot††, having (among many other large donations to his house) given them a new and fine cast of bells, dignified one of them with the name of Pega; doubtless out of respect to that family of which their tutelary Saint was a

* Willis's History of Abbeys, p. 76.

† Ib. p. 77.

‡ Stukeley's Itin. Curios. vol. I. pp. 31, 32.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

** Tanner's Notitia, p. 374, Peakirk. Monast. Anglic. vol. I. p. 305. Gunton's Peterborough, pp. 251, 252. Ingulphi Hist. p. 5, &c.

†† Willis's Abbeys, vol. I. p. 76.

shining member; an evident proof that the ecclesiastics of that age were as well endowed with gratitude, and complaisance also, as their successors have since been.

Nor was this regard confined absolutely to the family of St. Guthlac; for even those who received their education from his hand, and had been so fortunate as to have been brought up at the feet of this Gamaliel, were thought to deserve a particular remembrance on that account. Thus his disciple Becceline* had another bell of the same peal inscribed to his memory likewise, as well as St. Bartholomew, who had so often protected our Saint in the several dangers he had been exposed to in his solitary recesses.

Even distant parts of the kingdom were not unacquainted with the singular merits of this Christian hero; for, he had not only the honour of being one of the three patrons of the abbey of Croyland, but (as I have been informed by a very learned friend, deeply conversant in church antiquities †) there was a nunnery in the county of Chester dedicated to him.

As a farther instance of the universal esteem St. Guthlac had acquired, I find that in the year 883 ‡, a national council was held at London, in which, we are told §, remarkable privileges were granted to his monastery of Croyland, and particularly that of sanctuary for such criminals as should fly thither, and put themselves under the protection of St. Guthlac; and this great privilege is said to have been procured by the favour of Witlaff, a tributary king of Mercia.

I shall add one more proof of the respect paid to him and his memory by after-ages ||; for, in a deed of donation to the monastery of Croyland, he is mentioned in conjunction with no less a name than that of the Supreme Maker and Director of all things. The deed itself runs thus:

“Sciant, &c. quod ego, Hugo de Lambert, dedi, &c. Deo, & Sancto Guthlaco, & monasterio de Croyland, tres acras prati in Weston [co. Northampton]. T. Reginaldo Giffard; Waltero, capellano; Rogero, clerico; Godwino Ringe; & Everardo de Pinchoile.”



* Willis's Abbeys, vol. I. p. 76.

† Inett's Origines Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, p. 265.

‡ MS Collectiones Johannis Bridges, Armigeri; vol. D. fol. 76; et e librorum cartarum MS. inter libros Vincent, N. 88. p. 3.

† S. Carte, LL. B.

§ Concilia Britan. vol. I. p. 336.

The possessions of this monastery consisted of the whole isle of Croyland, which may properly be so called, as it is inclosed by deep bogs and pools, except on the North and East sides, and even these approaches to it are not the most commodious. The singular and retired situation of this spot of land was heretofore the parent of many strange appearances of dæmons and spirits; but, the writers of those times inform us, they were all expelled by the piety and authority of St. Guthlac.

Whether the monastery of Croyland in course of time attracted any endowments that had been made by munificent benefactors to the hermitage of St. Guthlac, I cannot say; but I have met with the following mention of it in an inquisition taken in the reign of Richard II.

“Inquisitio capta apud burgum Sancti Petri, &c. quod non est ad dampnum regis, rex concedat Jacobo le Roos, chevalier, & aliis, quod ipsi dare possint, unum mesuagium & duas acras terræ vocatæ le Hermitage Place of St. Guthlac in Marham, capellano Cantuariæ per ipsos assignando, prefato capellano & successoribus suis capellanis Cantuariæ predictæ, in perpetuam, infra hermitagium prædictum; & quod prædicta tenentur de abbate de Burgo per servitium unius floris rosæ, & valent per annum xii d.*”

Whether there is any error in the date of this inquisition, or whether the premises were granted as abovementioned without permission so to do (which is not probable, as the inquisition must have been returned), I am not able to declare; nevertheless, the following record appears to have been made two years after the date of the beforementioned inquisition:

“Jacobus de Roos & alii dant unam marcam pro licentiâ quod ipsi unum mesuagium & duas acras terræ vocatæ the Hermitage-Place of St. Guthlac in Marham dare possint capellano Cantuariæ per ipsos infra hermitagium Sancti Guthlaci in Marham nuper fundatæ habenda ad manum mortuam. Teste, &c. 5^o Novembris †.”

It is not unlikely but that this second proceeding was intended to supply the deficiency of licence to alien in the former donation; or else we must suppose the former grant was not intended to take effect till the abovementioned authority to make it was procured.

The following writers have either written the life of St. Guthlac, or mentioned so much of his virtues as may justify the account I have given of him:

1. Ordericus Vitalis, Hist. Eccles. p. 537.
2. Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. I. p. 164 †.
3. Vetus Calendarium de vitis Sanctorum in Bibl. Cotton. sub Julio, A. X. agitur de vitâ Sancti Guthlaci sub numero 6.

* 20 Ric. II. No. 73; MS. Collectiones Johannis Bridges, Armigeri, vol. D. fol. 104. See Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 521.

† MS. Collectiones Johannis Bridges, Armigeri, vol. I. G. fol. 117; Rot. in Turre Lond. 22 Ric. II. m. 17.

‡ See before, p. 155.

4. Vita Sancti Guthlaci, per Elfridum monachum, ad Alvoldum regem Saxorum Orientalium. Vespasian, D. XXI. 2.
5. Godlac the Holy Man. No. 2576, in Bibl. Bodl.
6. Vita Sancti Guthlaci anachoretæ, MS. quod notatur scriptum fuisse ante Conquestum, in Bibl. Collegii Sancti Benedicti, Cantabrigiæ.
7. In Armario Regali apud Westmonast. est alia MS. Vita Sancti Guthlaci.
8. Altera in Bibl. Cathedrali de Carlisle.
9. Felix, an antient monk, also wrote his Life. See Camden's Britannia, Lincolnshire. [This is printed in a former part of this Appendix, p. 131.*]
10. Vita Guthlaci, per Petr. Blereiman. Bibl. Cott. Jul. C. VI. fol. 88.

P L A T E I.

Among the antient deeds and papers of the Cottonian Collection, which, by the attention of Mr. Ayscough, have lately been arranged, there was found a Roll of paintings in rounds, exhibiting the principal events in the life of this Saint, and expressive of the skill of our Saxon ancestors in history-painting. The first of these rounds, being divided in two by time or accident, seems to represent the Saint with his name over him, in a fortified place or camp, among his military comrades, whom in the next compartment he is quitting with an air of precipitation and horror. They are habited in mail, with round helmets furnished with the nasal or visor down, small-pointed shields charged with devices and long heavy spears, and are leading their several horses. Over them is written, *Com'itones Guthlaci*, and over him, *Guthlac*, and *Guthlac recedit ab exercitu suo*.

P L A T E II.

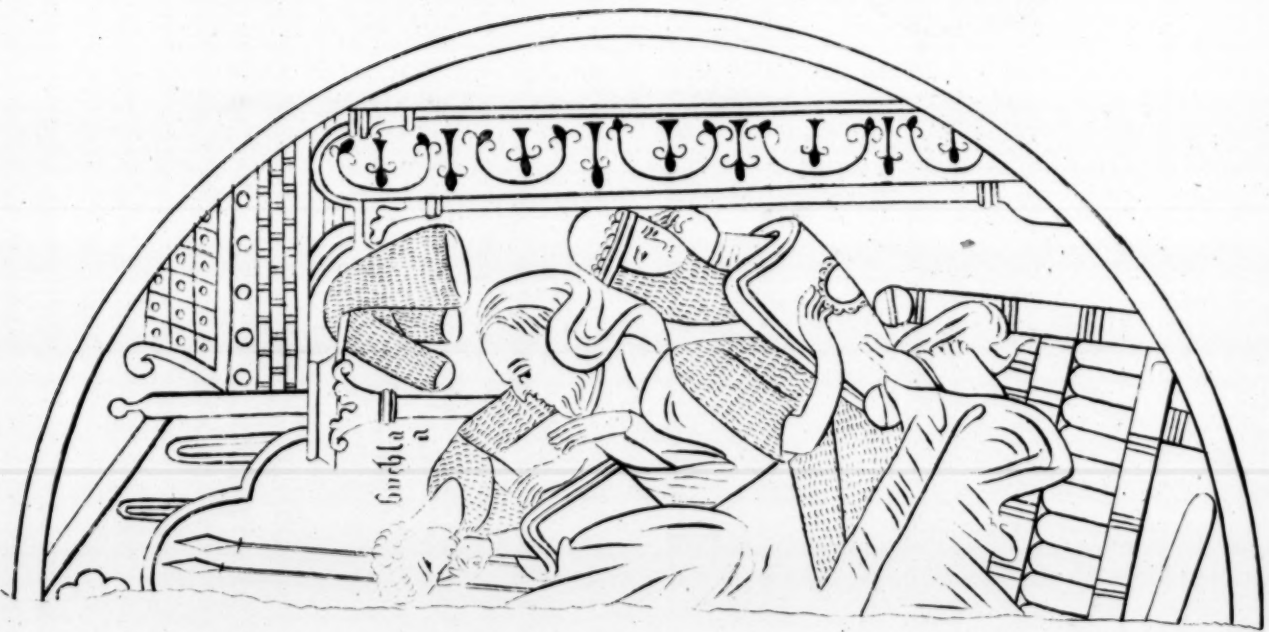
Represents him retired to *Rependune* †, or Repton, where, before A. D. 660, was a noble monastery of religious men and women, under the government of an abbess, after the old Saxon way ‡; wherein several of the royal line were buried §. The abbess at this time was a costly shrine of

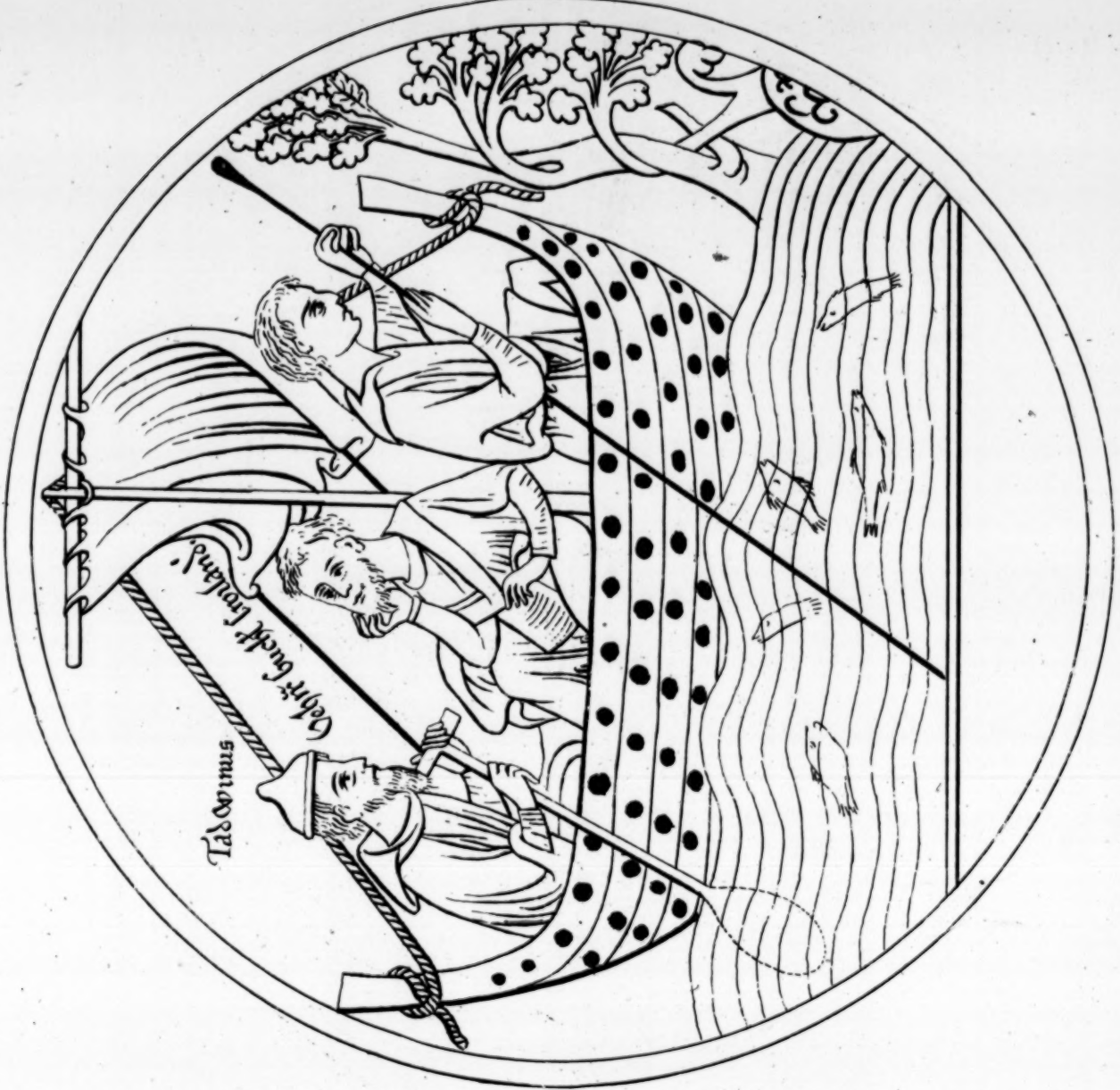
* In the British Museum there are three copies of this Life of St. Guthlac. That from which our copy is printed is in the Harl. MSS. 3097. 6.—A second, whence the division of the chapters is chiefly taken, is among the Cotton MSS. Nero. E. I. a large folio vellum MS. written about the tenth century, and contains the lives of about 140 saints, amongst which, at N. 44, is that of St. Guthlac, in 22 pages, double columns. The edges are damaged by the fire, but the writing is all preserved.—In the Royal MSS. 13 A. is an older copy of the same, which has been collated with some other MS. and explanations interlined. At the end of the last-mentioned MS. is written, "Auctor hujus libri dicitur esse Felix Croylandiensis qui claruit anno D'ni 730 sub Ethelbaldo Merciorum rege. Scripsit etiam Mattheus Parisiensis vitam Guthlaci; & Guilielmus Ramsey, sed carmine."

† *Rependune*. Domesday.

‡ Tanner, Notit. Mon. p. 78.

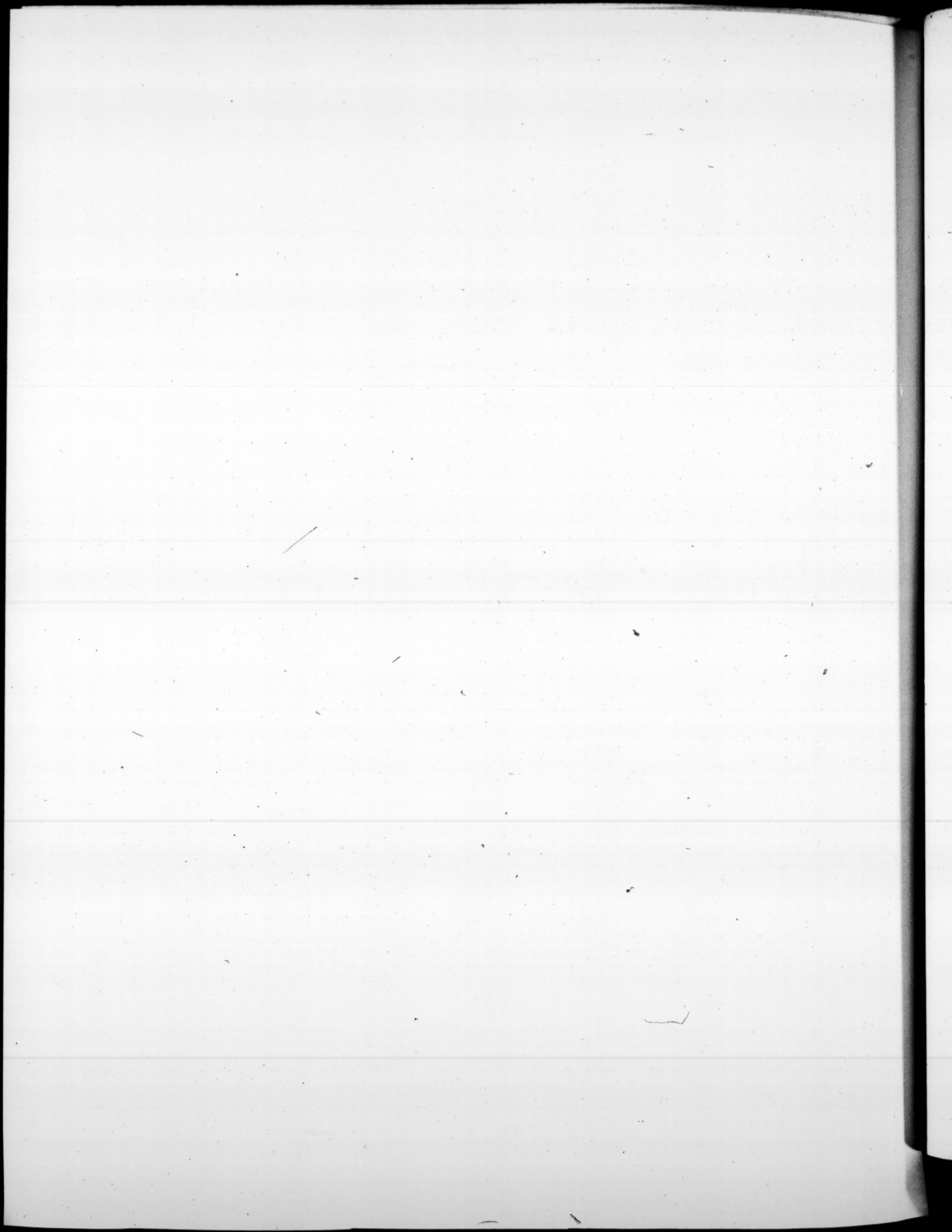
§ See a discovery of 100 skeletons, arranged in a circle round one in a stone coffin, about the close of the last century, Phil. Trans. No. 100. Camden's Britannia, vol. II. p. 307.











was named *Ebba* *, though Leland † calls her *Alfrytha*, from the Chronicon of Marianus Scotus, whose words he cites: "A. D. 719, Guthlacus Reppandune monasterium adiit, ibique sub abbatissa nomine Alfrytha tonsuram & clericalem habitum suscepit." She is called *Aelfrid* in the Life of Guthlac, already given in this work ‡.

The bishop who performs the tonsure, but has no name inserted here, was probably *Hedda*, or *Eathed*, who filled the see of Lichfield, and united it to that of Sidnacester, from 692 to 721, and dedicated the church of Lichfield, A. D. 700 §. The garment suspended on a beam is probably the clerical one which Guthlac was about to assume.

No sooner was the holy man received into the bosom of the church, than he determined to lead an eremetical life, of which he had imbibed a particular relish during the fourteen years he lived at Repton, and hastened away to Croyland. His voyage thither is the subject of the second of these rondeaux, where he appears with a book in his left hand, in a masted vessel, steered by a person of the name of Tathwinus, and rowed by a single paddle. Whether the first of these was the same *Tatwine* of the province of Mercia, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, 731, having been a presbyter of the monastery of *Briodun* ||, does not appear.

It happened, when Guthlac was inquiring concerning the river and fen, and town of *Gronte* and its inhabitants, Tatwin was present, and gave him an account of an island in a remote solitary place, which several persons had in vain attempted to inhabit, but were obliged to abandon by the frightful appearances they had seen there. This but awakened Guthlac's curiosity; and he hastened in a fishing-boat, under the divine guidance, to this solitary island, then called *Crowland*. No person before him had ventured to live there alone. He landed on the festival of St. Bartholomew, whom he chose for his patron **.

PLATE III.

The last compartment left St. Guthlac taking his passage to Croyland.

The present represents him building himself a chapel there, having before erected cottage in a hollow on the side of a hill, which cavity seems to have been formed by persons digging there for treasure, possibly supposed to have been concealed in the retreat of the neighbourhood from the fury of invaders—

Guthlacus edificat sibi capellam.

He is employed in drawing up the stones in a basket, which a workman above takes hold of, his trowel lying behind him: the altar, with its covering and the

* Leland names Edburga, daughter of Aldulph, King of the East Angles, and grand-daughter of Anna.

† Ib. II. 278. She sent Guthlac a leaden coffin and linen shroud, in which he was afterwards buried. I. 590.

‡ P. 137.

§ Godwin, de Præfulibus, edit. Richardson, p. 310.

|| Leland, Collect. II. 164. ex Beda.

** Life, ubi supra, p. 138.

hangings

hangings over it, are also shewn. Behind Guthlac is another workman hewing stone.

In this solitary retreat it was not long before Guthlac found himself assailed by the Devil, who set before him the whole of his past evil life in such strong colours, that he was almost driven to despair. In this melancholy situation he continued three days; at the end of which time, as he was singing, "In my distress I called upon the Lord, &c." St. Bartholomew appeared to him in the broad light of morning, assuring him of his constant protection and support. From this time the grand adversary changed his mode of attack. The drawing represents an angel accompanying St. Bartholomew; and this seems implied in the words of his biographer, "*cum celeste adjutorium angelice lucis adventasse presentisset, &c.*" The rondeau is inscribed,

Angelus et S'ci Barthomeus loquunt' cum Guthlaco;

and over each of the figures are written their names. Guthlac appears sitting in his chapel before the altar, and behind the two figures peeps out his friend and companion *Beccelinus*, or *Becel*, a clerk, who voluntarily offered to attend him as his servant, and to live under him in the service of God.

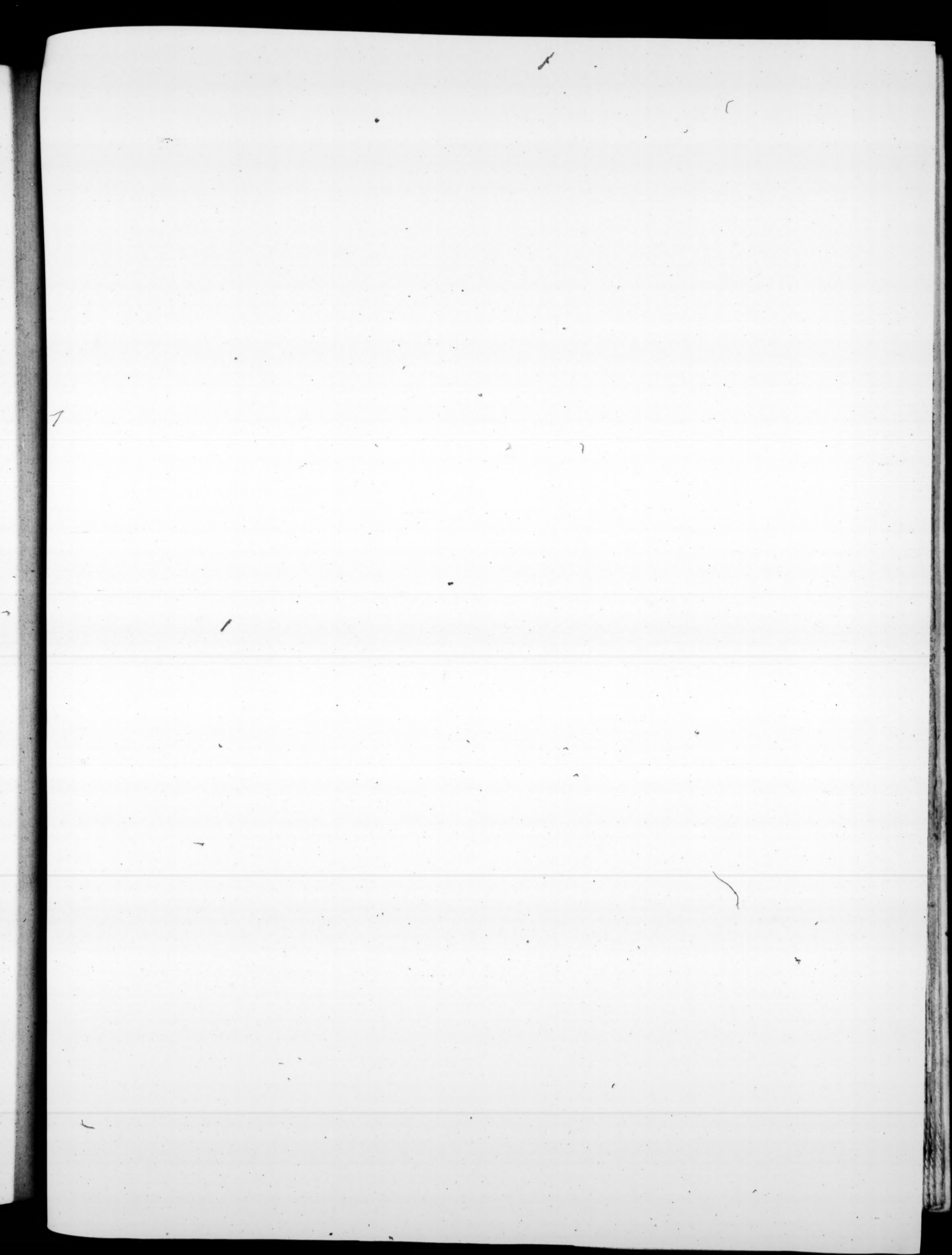
P L A T E IV.

One day, while St. Guthlac and his friend St. Bartholomew were in earnest conversation together, two devils, in human form, suddenly presented themselves, and joined them, suggesting a habit of fasting to the hermit, who, forthwith seeing their design, put them to flight. Shortly after, he found himself assailed, during his nightly prayer, by an host of unclean spirits, who, insinuating themselves through every crack and crevice of the building, filled the whole with their ugly shapes. They had fierce countenances, terrible figures, great heads, long necks, lean faces, ghastly complexions, dirty beards, hairy ears, four fronts, savage eyes, stinking mouths, teeth like horses, fire-belching throats, blubber lips, hoarse voices, burnt locks, puffed cheeks, high chests, scaly thighs, bowed knees, crooked-legs, swollen ankles, distorted feet, wide mouths; and uttered dissonant clamours. In an instant they bound the holy man hand and foot, and, hurrying him out of his cell, plunged him in the mire of the fen, and dragged him through the bushes, tearing his limbs. After they had made him pass the greater part of the night in these trials, they gave him a little respite, and commanded him to quit the desert. On his steadfast refusal, they beat him with iron whips, and then raised him up aloft in the air, which to the North was darkened by horrible flights of unclean spirits, who hurried him away to the very mouth of hell, and gave him a view of its varied torments. They were even on the point of thrusting Guthlac into it, when his friend St. Bartholomew appeared for his rescue, and commanded them to convey him back to his cell.

These are the subjects of Plate IV, being the 7th and 8th rondeaus of the Saint's history. The first of these is superscribed,

Demonēs ferunt Guthlacum in aerem - - - - -

Under



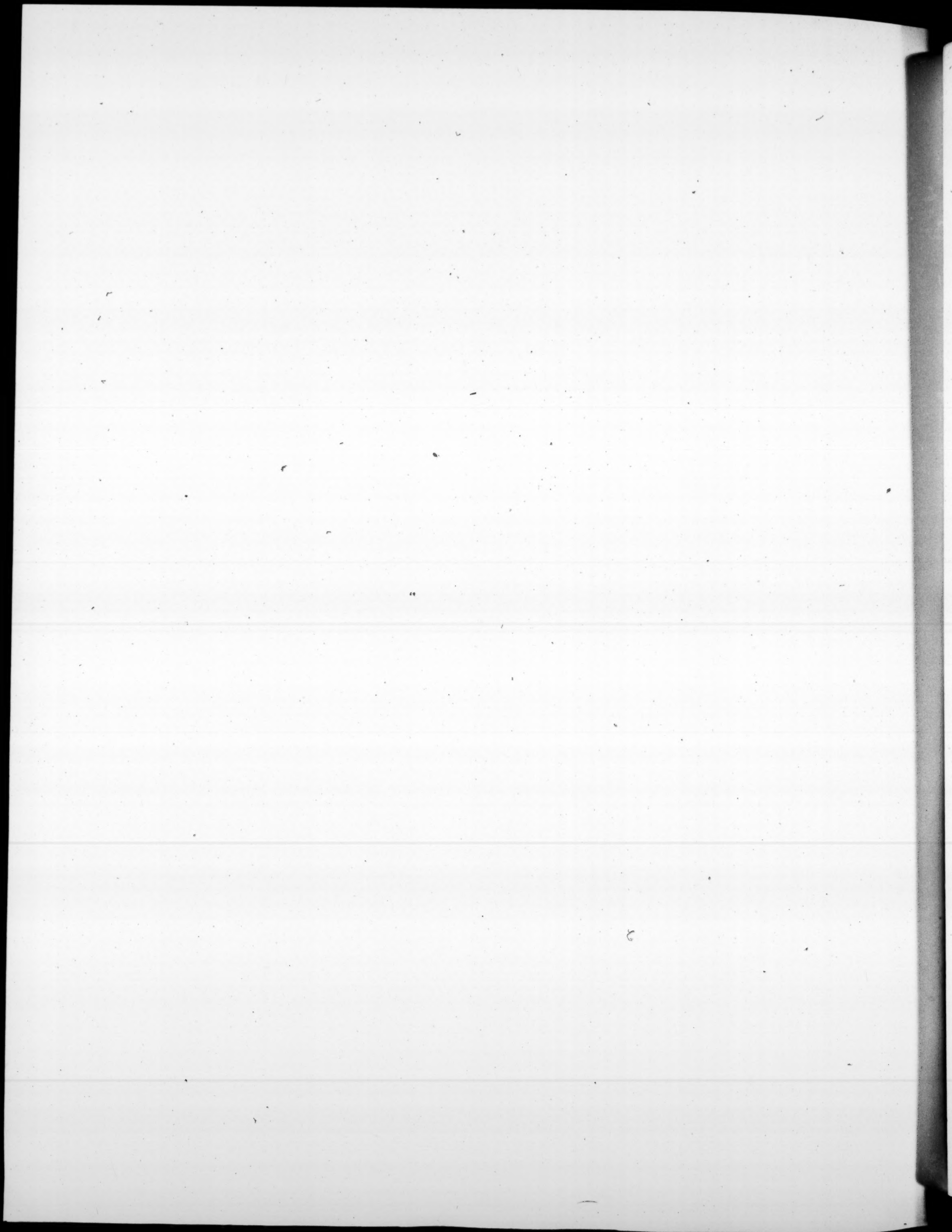
12



11







Under him in the cell or oratory is left his companion *Beccelinus*.
On the other is written,

Demonēs ferunt Guthlacum ad portam inferi.

St. Bartholomew brings a whip to Guthlac.

Sct's Bartholom' fert flagru' Guthlaco.

This instrument of mortification of himself, and rebuke of the evil spirits, is the constant emblem or device of Guthlac. It appears in the hand of his statue on the beautiful West front of his abbey church; and under the feet of the image is a demon crushed. It was also adopted on the town-piece of Croyland, 1670. This circumstance is not, however, noticed in the life of him by Felix, which so well illustrates the drawings.

PLATE V.

The 9th rondeau represents the trial to which Guthlac himself was put by the appearance of innumerable forms of beasts, wild and tame, assumed by evil spirits. A roaring lion, a bellowing bull, a raging bear, and various other animals, uttering their sounds, and putting themselves into the most terrific postures. These are here represented as uniting the human form with that of beast and bird; and the Saint, having seized on the foremost, is giving him the discipline of his whip. Over his head is written,

Demonēs circumeundo domum

Guthlaci in diversis formis bestiarum.

Guthlac's name is written behind him.

The subject of the following rondeau is the dispossession of *Egga*, one of the attendants on Ethelbald in his exile, who, by the power of an evil spirit, was deprived of his speech and mental faculties, though he retained the free use of his limbs. His relations, fearing it might terminate in incurable madness, brought him to Guthlac; and no sooner had he fastened the holy man's girdle round his waist, than he felt himself perfectly freed from his malady, and, by constantly wearing it, continued ever after undisturbed by the devil.

Guthlacus ejicit demonium a quodam comite e jugulo suo.

The hermit's name is over his head; and that of the patient over his, *Egga*.

Guthlac had before dispossessed a young man named Hennefred, of a good family among the East Angles; who one day, as he was sitting in his father's house, was suddenly seized with an evil spirit, and transported to such excesses that nobody could come near or confine him. He had killed three men who had attempted it, and had continued in this deplorable state four years, without relief from any religious persons. The fame of our hermit's miracle having reached his parents, at length they determined to send him bound to Croyland. Guthlac led him into his oratory, and continued in fasting and prayer three days. On the third day at sun-rise he sprinkled him with holy water, and, breathing in his face, instantly repelled the influence of the evil spirit, who never after molested the young man.

P L A T E VI

The roll which has recorded so much of the life of Guthlac passes next to his ordination to the priesthood on the following occasion. Headda, who filled the see of Winchester from 677 to 705, came to pay him a visit, accompanied by his librarian Wigfrid, who undertook to determine on the sincerity of the Saint's professions, and to distinguish between them and the pretensions of certain Scottish hermits to godliness and the gift of prophecy, and other religious qualifications. Guthlac having acquitted himself in a manner satisfactory to the prelate, Headda, in the midst of the conversation, entreated him to undertake the sacerdotal office: the hermit assenting, the bishop first consecrated the church, and then ordained Guthlac priest.

The bishop pontifically habited, with the word *pontifex* written behind him, lays his right hand on the head of Guthlac; who, kneeling, holds in his hands a chalice, as it is usual to represent priests of all ranks on their monumental brasses. Behind the bishop is an altar, covered with a cloth, and having on it a chalice. Behind the new-made priest are five ministers of religion, two of them in their proper habits, holding books: the other three are barely seen by their heads above the others; but all, like Guthlac himself, shew the tonsure. The foremost has an open book, containing the ceremonial of consecration, and wears a rich dalmatic, fastened at the breast by a splendid fibula, shaped like a quatrefoil. Over the bishop is,

Guthlac' sacerdotium suscipit a Hedda ep'o Wintonensi.

The twelfth rondeau contains the interview between Guthlac and King Ethelbald, who had been driven from his dominions by King Ceolred, and, overcome with fatigue, retreated to his hermitage. The holy man administered to him all the comforts of assurance that Providence would not forsake him, but restore him to his throne, and grant him victory over all his enemies. We see him here sitting in his chapel before the altar, with a book, probably the Bible, in his left hand, and with his uplifted right earnestly inculcating its doctrines and promises on the exiled monarch, who listens to him with attention; while behind him sits, equally attentive, a young man, probably the companion of his troubles.

Over Guthlac is written, *Guthlac' consolatur regem Ethelbaldum exilem.*

Over the king's head, *Ethelbald' rex.*

P L A T E VII.

After Guthlac had passed fifteen years in his state of solitude, it pleased the Lord to call him to eternal happiness. He was seized while at prayers in his oratory with a sudden illness, which, after eight days, brought him to the point of death. A brother named *Becel*, or *Beccelinus*, happened to be with him at the time,

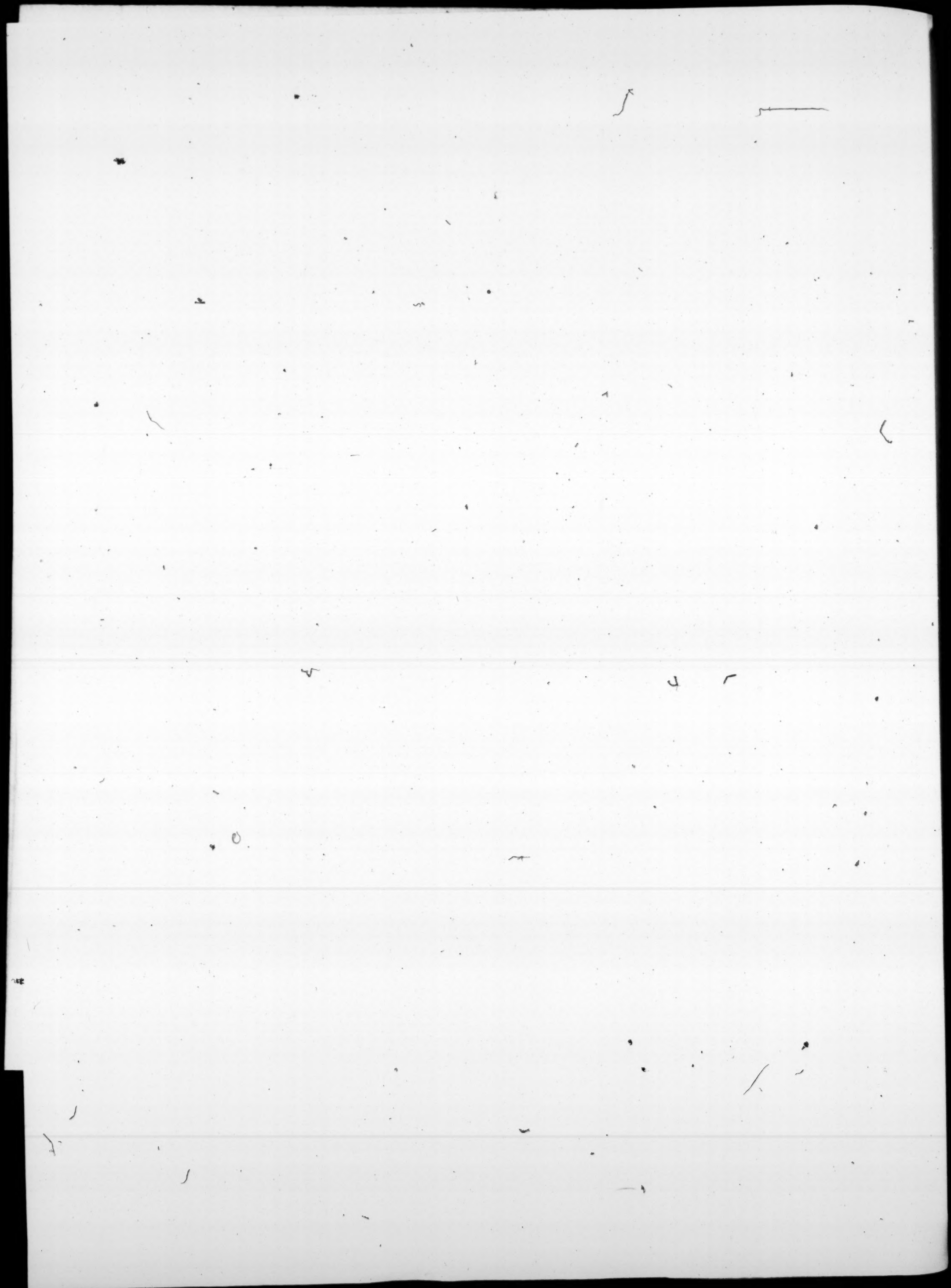


16



17





time, and received his dying instructions and commands, and his prediction that he should not outlive the eighth day of his disorder. On the fourth day, which was Easter-day, he received the holy elements of bread and wine (for the Saxon church communed in both kinds), and preached to his friend with uncommon perspicuity. On the seventh day, Beccelinus visiting him, about the sixth hour, found him lying in a corner of the oratory over against the altar, but would not disturb him with talking to him: but, on asking him for his last commands, the man of God, raising his weary body a little from the wall, and sighing, delivered his last directions, to be given to his sister Pega, concerning his funeral, and other matters. In the night after this he expired.

The fourteenth rondeau represents him in the article of death, his soul received by angels; who attended with divine hymns, a pillar of light like a tower of fire reaching from Earth to Heaven, filling the room, to use the words of Guthlac's biographer. His friend immediately conveyed the news of his death to his sister, who, three days after, agreeably to his directions, deposed his body in the earth in his oratory.

The inscription in the thirteenth rondeau is,

Guthlacus languens loquitur cum Beccelino discipulo suo.

In the fourteenth, *Guthlacus moriens.*

His soul, superscribed *anima*, issuing out of his mouth.

P L A T E VIII.

The fifteenth rondeau represents Beccelinus carrying the last orders of Guthlac to his sister Pega, who is stepping into a boat, with her attendant, an holy man carrying a book and leaning on a crutch, to go to Croyland, to fulfil her brother's last bequests. After she had been there three days, and performed the usual offices for his departed soul, on the third she deposited him in the ground in his oratory.

This ceremony is the subject of the sixteenth rondeau, where we see her at the head of the body swathed up, depositing it in a handsome ornamented coffin, superscribed, *Corpus Guthlac*, on a bier, whose legs are seen under it. She is assisted by three men, one of whom holds in his left hand a book, out of which he repeats the service; while, with a crozier in his right, he is incensing the body.

Over them is written, *Hic sepelitur Guthlacus.*

Over the other round,

Beccelinus fert mandata Guthlaci Peye; and, Pega soror Guthlaci.

P L A T E IX.

Of the two concluding rondeaux, N° 17 contains the legend of Guthlac's appearing to King Ethelbald, founder of Croyland abbey, to whom he had been confessor while he was only Earl of Mercia, and who was driven to a corner of the kingdom by the intrigues of his cousin Ceolred, the reigning prince, from 709 to 716. In this retirement, hearing of the death of Guthlac, he came to his grave, and offered up his prayers, with tears, soliciting his intercession. One night, as he lay in a cottage formerly inhabited by the holy man, just as he had closed his eyes, he was awaked by an extraordinary light, and the figure of Guthlac in radiant garments, who gave his suppliant the most comfortable assurances of being restored to his throne, and enjoying long life; and, as a token of the event, he promised him, before the third hour, unexpected supplies of provision should be brought to the inhabitants of this place; which fell out accordingly.

The king, whose name is written over his head, is represented kneeling before the tomb; while his attendants are sleeping behind, over whose heads the vision re-ascends. The Saint appears to him pointing with the index-finger of his right hand; and holding in his left a box, or shrine.

Inscription, *Guthlac' regi Ethelbaldo apparet ad sepulchru' ei' vigilianti.*

In the eighteenth rondeau is the history of founding the abbey. Ethelbald, royally habited, holds a scroll, inscribed,

Ego rex Ethelbaldus do t'i sedem abb'ie cu' p'tinentiis suis soluta' et lib'am ab om'i s'c'lari exactione.

Twelve benefactors behind hold other scrolls; and first, by anticipation, *Turchetell*, cousin and chancellor to his successor King Edmund, and afterwards abbot of Croyland, holding a crozier.

Ego abbas Turchetell' do t'i certa' parte' hereditatis mee. Wendliburch¹, Bebi², Coteha³, Hokintune⁴, Elmintune⁵, Wirthorp⁶.

Behind him Earl Algar:

Ego Algar' comes do t'i t'ra' de Spalding et de Pinceb' et Quappel⁷ et Holeb⁸.

Next, *Ego Algar' diacon' d' t'i tra' de Dubedie⁹ et eccl'am cu' p'tinentiis.*

Then, *Ego Alan' d' Croun do tibi, pat' Guthlace, prioratu' d' Fress¹⁰ cu' p'tinent'.*

¹ Wendlingburgh.

² Beby, co. Leic.

³ Cotenham.

⁴ Hockington.

⁵ Elmington.

⁶ Worthorpe.

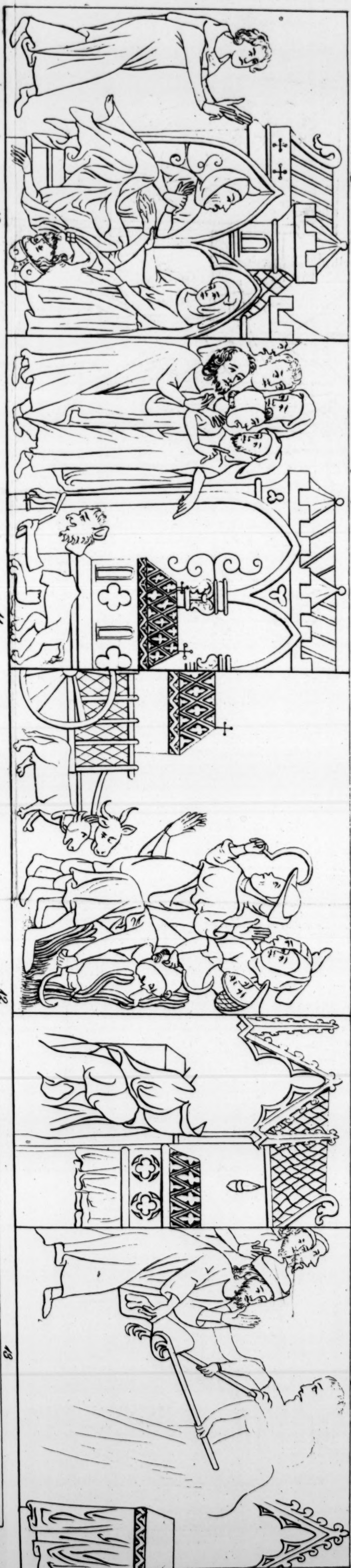
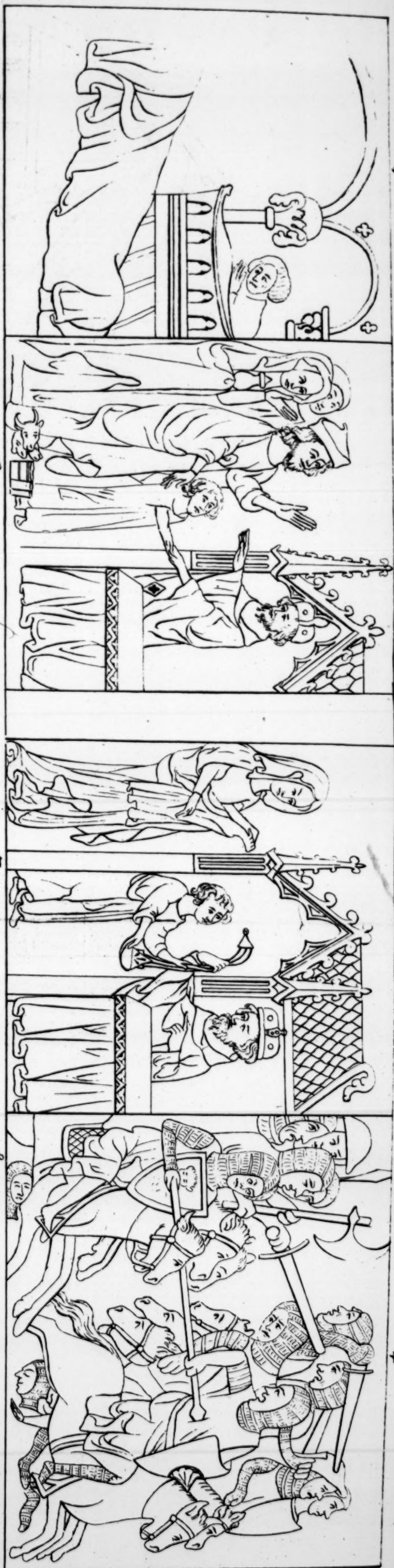
⁷ Quaplode.

⁸ Holbeach.

⁹ South Dovedike.

¹⁰ "Upon laying the foundation of the new abbey church at Croyland, A. D. 1114, Alan de Croun gave thereto the advowson of the church of Friston; and in some little time after some other lands and churches hereabout; and placed here a prior and some black monks subordinate whom he farther endowed before his death in the reign of Stephen." Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 10 to that great monastery, 257; ex P. Bleensis Hist. Croyland, p. 119.

e
f
s
l
n
g
e
e
e
n
t
l,
ri
e-
of
3,
e.
de
ne
ite
p-
go



2

Ego Oswius do tibi t'ram de Draitune¹ e' p'tinentiis.
 Ego Torold' vicecomes do t'i t'ra' de Buggehale².
 Ego Algar' fili' Morlang' do tibi Baitune³ et Tetford⁴ cu' p'tinent'.
 Ego Ceolfus do tibi t'ra' de Halintune⁵.
 Ego Norman' vicecomes do tibi terra' de Suttune⁶ et de Stapeltune⁷.
 Ego Molfnot' do tibi t'ra' de Adintun'⁸ cu' p'tinentiis.
 Ego Alfwinus comes do t'i Moreburne⁹, cu' p'tin'.
 Ego Frogist' do t'i, pat' Guthl', Langtoft¹⁰ cu' p'tine'tiis.

Under an arch of the church is a man with his hands crossed, and confined in a ring, an unclean spirit issuing from his mouth.

PLATE X.

The figures rudely tricked on the outside of the Roll, marked "Y 6," from which the rondeaux of Guthlac's life have been taken, represent, in thirteen compartments, the History of Israel, as recorded in the First Book of Samuel. They are not ranged in the exactest order, as will be seen by the explanation.

1. The first compartment is too imperfect to be ascertained with precision, but may represent the delivery of Hannah of her son Samuel.

2. Hannah, accompanied by her husband Elkanah and a female friend, or perhaps his other wife Peninnah, offering her son Samuel to the high priest Eli for the service of the Lord: the heads of the three bullocks, and the measure of flour, which she brought with him, are at her feet, and the bottle of wine in her hand¹¹.

3. Samuel assisting Eli, and ministering before the Lord, with the censer, and his mother bringing him his little coat¹².

4. The battle between Israel and the Philistines in Ebenezer and Aphek, wherein the former were defeated¹³, and the ark taken¹⁴.

5. The death of Eli, in consequence of hearing of this defeat, when he fell from his seat and brake his neck¹⁵; and perhaps the woman may be his daughter-in-law, who fell into labour, and died on the spot¹⁶.

The sixth compartment represents the fall of the statue of Dagon, when the ark was placed in the temple¹⁷.

7. The return of the ark, the kine which drew it taking the strait way to Bethshemesh, whose inhabitants were reaping wheat-harvest in the valley; and lift up their eyes, and saw the ark, and rejoiced to see it¹⁸.

8. Q. If it does not represent Eli sitting before the altar as high priest?

¹ Drayton.

² Bukenhale.

³ Baston.

⁴ Tetford, co. Cambridge.

⁵ Halington.

⁶ Sutton Cheynell, and ⁷ Stapleton, both co. Leic.

⁸ Adington, in Soudnavesland hundred.

⁹ Moreburn.

¹⁰ Langtoft.

¹¹ 1 Sam. ch. i. v. 1.

¹² Ibid. ch. ii. 11. 19.

¹³ Ibid. ch. iii. 2.

¹⁴ Ibid. ch. iv. 1. 2. 10. 11.

¹⁵ Ib. v. 18.

¹⁶ Ibid. v. 19, 20.

¹⁷ Ibid. ch. v. 3, 4.

¹⁸ Ibid. ch. vi. 12, 13.

9. Exhibits his son the priest's servant striking his flesh-hook *of three teeth* into the pan, or kettle, or caldron, or pot of the sacrifices, and all that the flesh-hook brought up the priest took for himself¹.

10. Represents Eli laid down in his place before the temple of the Lord, and the lamp of God where the ark was; and Samuel coming to him, mistaking the voice of God for that of Eli². The figure of Samuel is almost out.

11. The ark of God is taken; and the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, slain³.

12. When the Philistines took the ark of God, they brought it into the house of Dagon, and set it by Dagon⁴.

13. The ark placed in the cart drawn by two milch kine; and by its side the golden images of (more than) five mice and four images of the emerods⁵. At the feet of the bystander leap two mice, representing the plague of these animals.

¹ 1 Sam. ch. ii. 13, 14.

⁴ Ibid. ch. v. 2.

² Ibid. ch. iii. 2—5.

⁴ Ibid. ch. vi. 5.

³ Ibid. ch. iv. 1.

THE END.



*** The HISTORY of CROYLAND forms the ELEVENTH,
and the First APPENDIX to it the TWENTY-SECOND,
Number of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.



